The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STOVES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

STOVES.

I wish to inform my friends and patrons that I have been appointed agent for the sale and disposal of the stock formerly belonging to me at No. 150 Lake-st.

The stock consists of Stoves manufactured by the Littlefield Stove Manufactruing Company of Albany, N. Y.; Perry Stove Company, Salem, Ohio, and sundry other patterns, together with Hot-Air Registers, Hollow Ware, Stove Repairs, and material usually kept by a general stove dealer.

I am authorized to offer the above mentioned at prices that will

Guarantee Their Immediate Sale.

Perhaps there is something that will suit you. I shall be pleased to see you and show you through the stock at

No. 150 LAKE-ST.,,

Or will give you all information by mail on application. Respectfully,

A. M. SEARLES, Agent.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8, 1876.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

"NATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

FURS.

THE CANADA

Fur Manufacturing Co.

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

Is offering at Manufacturers' cost prices.

125 Seal and Mink Sacques.
1,800 Nova Scotia Mink and Shetland Seal Sets.
200 Gents' Seal Caps, finest quality.
2,300 Alaska Mink Sets.
1,200 Fresh Lynx Sets.
1,000 Buffalo, Wolf, and Raccoon Robes, &c., &c.

Any article made to order at shortest notice.

BEAK & BUCHER.

FURS *Mink and Sealskin Sacques. Furs of every description. Best goods. Lowest prices at*

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY AND SANKEY

AT THE

GREAT TABERNACLE!

LAST TWO WEEKS.

Preaching by Mr. Moody, singing by Mr. Sankey, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights at 7:30 o'clock; Bible reading by Mr. Moody, singing by Mr. Sankey, at Farwell Hall every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Noonday meeting at Farwell Hall conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 12 o'clock. Friday noonday meeting at the Tabernacle.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers from New York to France, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Harrison street, as follows:

France, Trudelle, Saturday, Dec. 16, 6 a. m.
Labrador, Sangster, Saturday, Dec. 30, 3 p. m.
Amerique, Surville, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Price of passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $130, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $30, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steerage tickets for those who do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ARRAGON, Symons.....

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1876.

NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders the action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 5, 1876.

O. D. SOAP.

O. D. Namely: ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP. Does not shrink Flannels. It is the oldest Family Soap in the United States. Made by McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia, and sold by 600 leading Chicago Grocers.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE, AT 75 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

We make a specialty of Fine Watches, and would call special attention to our present superb Wholesale Stock, which we shall close out during this month at about 50 per cent below former prices. Elgin, Howard, Waltham, Juergensen, Nardin, Ferreguaux, and other noted makes.

Beautiful and unique Stem-Winding Watches, for Ladies, at from $40 to $150, formerly $75 to $300 each.

Fine selections sent to any part of the Northwest.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

266 and 268 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

ART GALLERY.

BRAND'S

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the centres of attraction for those looking for exquisite things in Photographic Art for presents. Nothing can be more durable and appropriate. Fine Portraits, and Rich and Rare Art Goods a specialty. SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT. Studios and Gallery, Wabash-av., 210 and 212.

E. L. BRAND.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

FOR RENT.

The rooms in Hawley Building (suitable for banking, railroad, or insurance business) lately occupied by National Bank of Commerce. Apply to H. L. HILL, Agent for the Bank.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT

In sums of $15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.

JOHN B. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

7 PER CENT.

Choice loans on choice business property at SEVEN; $2,000 at 8; $2,000 and $1,000 at 9.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

YOU MUST

Not fail to visit the great EXPOSITION $1 BAZAR before buying your Presents for Holidays.

109 State-st.,

205 West Madison-st.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

DON'T FAIL

TO VISIT 106 MADISON STREET

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted to Exchange.

Two or four seats (four preferred) adjoining an aisle in the third row of the parquet circle, Central Church (McVicker's Theatre), for same number of seats in parquet. Address, immediately, L. Fifth National Bank.

Worster Hams.

We are prepared to fill orders for this celebrated cure of Hams. ASA WORSTER & CO., 786 State-st.

SKATES.

We are the Western Agents for the Barney & Berry Skate, and have the largest and most complete assortment in the city. Also the Acme, Winslow, and American Club Skate. Country orders promptly attended to. Send for catalogue. Sharpening skates a specialty.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 118 Randolph-st.

APPLES.

5,000 BARRELS

Winter Apples,

$1.50 PER BARREL.

CROSS, WORDS & CO., 6 & 8 State-st.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake Street, CHICAGO.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale woolen and clothing business, at 79 and 81 Wabash-av., Chicago.

B. KUPPENHEIMER, SAM'L NATHAN, J. KUPPENHEIMER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1876.

GROVER'S GAG.

That Oregon Dodge, Upon Examination, Looks Very Flimsy.

All Precedents Tell Strongly Against the Bogus Elector.

Prominent Democrats Hesitate to Indorse the Gross Imposition.

Democratic Congressmen in Council Decide to Go Slow.

Southern Members Appear to Set an Example to Northern Hot-Heads.

Proposition for a Joint Committee of Congress to Talk Over Matters.

Hewitt Puts on an Outward Show of Confidence.

Gov. Chamberlain Is Inaugurated and Delivers His Message.

The Florida Democratic Electoral Claimants Indulge in Bluster.

John Morrissey Announces that All Pools Are Off.

THE DEADLOCK.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democrats are determined to stand upon the fraudulent vote of Oregon, and to insist that it elects Tilden. Mr. Hewitt said in conversation this morning: "You Republicans may take either horn of the dilemma you choose. If you maintain that there is no authority for the House to go behind the face of the returns, then Tilden has 185 votes certified in accordance with the forms of law. If you insist upon investigating the Oregon case, then you concede us the right to do the same thing with the returns from South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, and we shall throw out those States, or count them for Tilden. In either case the result will be the election of Tilden." Mr. Hewitt was asked if he thought that one Elector in Oregon had the power to declare himself the whole Board, supplant the others, and

FILL THE VACANCIES.

He replied that this was a point he did not care to go into. The only returns accompanied by the certificate of the Governor would show one vote for Tilden and two for Hayes. It must either be counted or not counted. If not counted, the power to reject it would imply the power to reject the returns of the disputed Southern States also. It was suggested to Mr. Hewitt that the Republicans might concede the right to go behind the returns, and that the Senate might throw out two or three Tilden States whose votes are not now questioned. This he admitted might be done under the theory, which he believed to be correct, that no vote could be counted when objected to without the affirmative action of both Houses; but in that count he insisted that a case would arise where the House would constitutionally elect the President. He admitted, however, that there might be a doubt upon this point; that the candidate having a majority after each House had thrown out all the States it objected to might claim to be elected, and that in this way Hayes might be figured in. This contingency he had not fully considered, but he thought the safe and proper way was

FOR THE HOUSE TO ELECT.

Mr. Hewitt was asked if he feared that the difficulty would go as far as a resort to arms. He replied that he could not tell what revolutionary measures the Republicans might take; that Tilden was lawfully elected and would be inaugurated. As to a compromise of the difficulty, which was the last subject touched upon in the conversation, he said that the only one which the Democrats could entertain would be for the House to elect the President, and the Senate the Vice-President,—an arrangement unjust to Mr. Hendricks, but one which he felt sure that gentleman would agree to rather than risk any disturbance of the public peace. He did not think the Democrats would assent to the creation of the contingency in which the President of the Senate must administer the executive office for a year, and a new election be held next November.

The Democratic members appeared to

TAKE THEIR CUE FROM MR. HEWITT

to-day. They were not, however, in the serene mood of men who are confident of their ground, but were in bad temper, and could not discuss the situation in conversation with Republicans, or even with each other, without displaying an excited and almost threatening manner. The Southern Democrats were noticeably cooler than their Northern brethren, and most of the conciliatory talk appeared to proceed from them. The Republicans were grave and anxious. A comparison of opinions during the day went far towards reassuring them, however. Sagacious men, looking more carefully at the facts in the Oregon election, soon perceived

A FATAL FLAW

in the Democratic case, and claim that it is by no means certain that the returns opened by the President of the Senate will show a vote for Tilden. The Governor of Oregon issued a certificate that Cartwright and Odell, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat, were the lawful Electors. This certificate Cronin put in his pocket. He organized himself as the Electoral College, moved that he fill the two vacancies, put the vote to himself, declared it carried, elected two Democrats, and made up a return of one vote for Tilden and two for Hayes, which he will bring on himself to Washington and deliver to the President of the Senate. The two genuine Electors met, found a majority of the Electoral College present, filled the one vacancy,

CAST THE VOTE FOR HAYES

in accordance with the verdict of the people, and made up a legal return in form. The President of the Senate will open both the returns; he will find in the fraudulent one the certificate of the Governor. By this certificate he will learn who are declared to be the Electors. He will then refer to the conflicting returns to ascertain which comes from a majority of the Electors thus certified to. That return he will present to be counted; the other will be treated as a nullity. There will be no going behind the certificate, because the certificate itself, whenever found, will show

WHICH IS THE GENUINE RETURN

and which the fraudulent one. The circumstance that this certificate comes inclosed in the false return is not important. It is perhaps all the better that it should be so, for it exposes the fraud which it was hoped it would conceal. The truth is, the Democratic fraud is lame and impotent. It accomplishes nothing but to make plain and obvious the aim of the majority of those who originated and those who defend it. Republicans now understand this clearly, and are not at all troubled at this last desperate trick of their opponents.

HUNTING FOR PRECEDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democrats are not as well pleased with the Oregon complication as many of them seemed to think they would be a few days ago in case the Governor gave one Tilden Elector a certificate. Many of them do not pretend to defend it except as they say it may enable them to use a technicality to defeat what they believe a fraud in Louisiana. As prominent a Democratic lawyer as George McCook, of Ohio, openly condemns the action of the Governor, and declares that the Democratic party cannot stand upon this action. The matter was incidentally discussed in the Senate, where it was made to appear that in a case involving the same principle Senator Thurman had taken most decided grounds against it, and that every Democrat in the Senate had sustained him by their votes. In the case of Abbott vs. Vance, the Legislature of North Carolina, in voting for United States Senator, elected Vance, Democrat, over Abbott, Republican. Vance was ineligible on account of his political disabilities. Abbott claimed that as the majority candidate was ineligible he, as the one having the next highest number of votes, should be declared elected. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, led the opposition to this claim, and in a full and powerful argument

DENOUNCED EVERY FEATURE OF IT

in the strongest possible terms, citing precedents and law to sustain his position, and scouted the idea that the claim had the least possible foundation. Those Democrats who voted to sustain his position were Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, Hamilton, Johnston, Kelly of Oregon, Stevenson, Stockton, and Vickers.

There were only 10 votes in favor of Abbott, while 42 voted with Mr. Thurman against him. The Democrats in the House are committed in

AN EQUALLY DECIDED MANNER

with those of the Senate upon this same principle. In the contested-election case of Smith of Kentucky against Brown, Brown proving ineligible, Smith, as the minority candidate, came into the House claiming the seat. The vote against his claim was 103 to 30, no Democrat voting in favor of it, and all present voting against it. Among the prominent Democrats so voting were Beck, James, Brooks, Eldredge, Holman, Proctor Knott, Marshall of Illinois, Morgan of Ohio, Samuel J. Randall, Fernando Wood.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The latest advices from Salem, Ore., say that all the Republican and Democratic Electors assembled in a room of the Senate Chamber. The Secretary of State passed an envelope through the door to Cronin, who read it as a certificate of the vote given to Odell, Cartwright, and himself. He then put it in his pocket, refusing to show it to the Republicans. Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin seated themselves at the table and organized by electing Odell Chairman. Watts offered to leave the room, but, as the other Democrats, Klipell and Laswell, refused to leave, he remained at the request of the other Republicans. Watts then tendered his resignation as an Elector. Odell and Cartwright severely demanded their certificates of Cronin, who repeatedly refused to surrender them. After some time Cronin asked if they refused to act with him. Odell and Cartwright said "No," very emphatically, but demanded that their authority to act should be shown. Cronin then left the table, the Republican Electors having made no objection to cooperate with him, and, after calling in Miller and Parker, Cronin organized his Electoral College as before reported. Secretary Chadwick claims to have simply acted under Gov. Grover's orders. The latter was burnt in effigy at Jefferson last night.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—A Salem (Ore.) dispatch says: "The Republicans held a meeting last night to consider the action of Gov. Grover. Resolutions were passed denouncing him and calling upon the United States Senate to prevent him from taking his seat in that body, to which he is elected, on the ground that he has willfully violated his oath. Prominent Republicans advised a calm expression of public opinion, and it is now thought that no outbreak will occur."

Later advices from Oregon state that Odell has been chosen messenger by the Republican Electors. Cronin will act for the Democrats. It is said Grover's house is under guard.

DISPATCH TO SECRETARY CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The following was received this morning by Secretary Chandler:

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 6, 1876.—The Governor refused all the Republican certificates, but gave all three to Cronin, Democrat. Our Electors met, filled the Watts vacancy, and gave 3 votes for Hayes, and attached a certificate of the vote for Electors obtained from the Secretary of State to the returns for Washington. Everything was properly done. The Governor's certificate cannot be obtained. Cronin used them all in organizing a set of Democratic pretended Electors, who cast 2 votes for Hayes and 1 for Tilden.

GEORGE F. STEEL, J. N. COGHLAN.

"THE TWO REPUBLICANS."

Senator Mitchell says that he knows the two men who were substituted for the regularly-elected Republican Electors by Cronin, the Democrat, who held certificates signed by Gov. Grover, and that both are stanch Democrats, who voted for Hayes under orders.

IN THE SENATE.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Indignation at the gross fraud by which the Governor of Oregon has sought to deprive the people of that State of the expression of their choice for President found speedy expression in the Senate today. Mr. Mitchell, the Republican Senator from Oregon, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the facts. This, under the rule, was laid over and ordered to be printed; but the Republican Senators were too full of the engrossing topic not to find an opportunity for expressing their feelings. The resolution of inquiry into the elections in the Southern States was the question before the body, but the discussion had not proceeded far before it was abruptly switched off upon

THE OREGON CASE

by a stirring speech from Mr. Sargent, who denounced the hypocrisy of the Democrats in complaining of the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, while their party associates were concocting a scheme of open and apparent fraud, bare of all covering of legal forms. Mr. Sargent showed from the laws of Oregon that the Governor had acted in flagrant defiance of the statute, which required him to deliver the certificates of election to the College of Electors and not to any individual member of it, and gave him no show of authority to commission a candidate whom the people had defeated at the election. There was great curiosity on the floor and in the galleries to see whether any Democrats would

VENTURE TO DEFEND THIS PALPABLE PIECE OF RASCALITY.

Not one of them denounced, and on the theory that silence gives assent, all the Democratic Senators placed themselves in the attitude of approving. Messrs. Thurman and Bayard went still further, and while declining to commit themselves as to the rightfulness of the essential features of the affair, went into a technical discussion of the American and English precedents in the case of election of ineligible officials. Mr. Edmunds tried in vain to make these gentlemen toe the mark on the question of the Governor's outrageous performance, but they avoided him successfully. The discussion was continued by Mr. Logan, who showed the inconsistency of Mr. Thurman's present position with that taken by him in the North Carolina contested Senatorial case of Vance against Abbott.

Just before the Senate adjourned, the motion to print the Louisiana report was adopted by a vote of 40 to 13, which was about the only piece of business accomplished to-day.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

LAYING THEIR PLANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democrats held their adjourned caucus this afternoon. Lamar presided. The caucus committee appointed yesterday reported through Hewitt a resolution providing for a sort of committee of safety, to consist of fifteen members,—ten Representatives and five Senators. The purpose of this Committee is to examine into all questions connected with the elections South, and with the Electoral vote, and to generally consider all subjects coming before Congress of a party character. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Fernando Wood, following up his attack upon the President in the former caucus, and in order to test the sense of the full caucus, presented a resolution as to the propriety of introducing into the House a resolution of inquiry as to the use of the military in the South, with a view of ascertaining whether the President had committed acts which were impeachable. Scott Lord opposed this resolution. He thought that the proposition was premature, and that it would be prudent to await the return of the Investigating Committees from the South. Ben Hill also spoke, and thought that Wood's resolution

WAS TOO EXTREME.

The debate was almost confined to Northern and Western Democrats, Southern members refraining from participating. When their personal opinions were asked, however, they counseled moderation. It has been noticed through this entire excitement that the Southern Democrats are much cooler than their Northern brethren. The Southern Democrats especially discouraged any attempts to impeach the President. This appeared to be the general sentiment of the caucus, with the exception of a few hot-heads. The Southern members especially referred to the action of Wade Hampton as an example of forbearance which the party in Congress would do well to imitate.

The caucus lasted nearly three hours, during which the entire political situation was discussed. The caucus adjourned to meet on call.

It is apparent that the Democrats are to be more controlled by caucus action than they have hitherto been.

There was

A SPICY PASSAGE

in caucus between Fernando Wood and Henry Watterson. Watterson spoke against Wood's resolution to impeach the President as impolitic, whereupon Wood turned to Watterson and asked him if he did not advise him (Wood) in a private conversation to introduce just such a resolution. Watterson is represented as having been compelled to confess that he did.

John Young Brown opposed the impeachment resolution. He said that the work of the Democratic party was now to elect Tilden, not to elect Grant. If the attempt was made to impeach Grant it would make him a hero in the country, and prejudice Tilden's case in public opinion. Randall is said to have supported Wood's resolution.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives held an adjourned caucus this afternoon, continuing in session two hours and a half. Representative Hewitt, from the Committee appointed yesterday, reported resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of ten members to co-operate with such committee as may be appointed by the Democratic Senators to take into consideration the subject of the recent elections in the South and the use of Government troops therein, and further that they report to the caucus from time to time such recommendations as they may deem proper. This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Fernando Wood offered a resolution proposing to introduce a resolution in the House instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the facts attending military movements pending the recent elections in the South, and to ascertain and report whether in this respect there has been any

VIOLATION OF THE LAW

by the President.

Representative Scott Lord moved that all matters under discussion be referred to the Committee of Ten, to report when the Committees recently appointed by the House to inquire into the elections in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida shall have returned to Washington with all the facts in the case.

The caucus acquiesced in Mr. Lord's proposition.

During the caucus various members expressed their views, and nearly all of the speeches were of a pacific character. The general sentiment was that the pending questions between the two parties respecting the Electoral vote should be preserved distinctively, and all side issues which would divert the public mind therefrom should be avoided. And in this connection it was said there should be no movement toward the impeachment of the President. An effort to convict would fail in consequence of the present composition of the Senate,—a majority of the Senators being Republicans and friendly to the President. The discussion was principally participated in by Northern and Western Democrats, but when none of the Southern Democrats were appealed to for their individual opinions they expressed themselves as

FAVORABLE TO CALMNESS

and moderation, stating that in this respect the conduct of Wade Hampton afforded an example worthy of imitation, but owing to the peculiar relations of the South at this time, they preferred not to take any active part in discussion.

The caucus adjourned subject to the call of Mr. Lamar, Chairman.

THE POOLS

DECLARED OFF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Morrissey has declared off all pools, sold in his house on the direct result of the Presidential election.

PREVIOUS DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 7.

The following dispatch was forwarded yesterday to John Morrissey and to T. B. Johnson, the principal pool-sellers in New York:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1876.—Aug and Sullivan, pool-sellers here, declare bets on the Presidency off. Do you pay on the official vote of States or wait for the counting of votes in the presence of Congress. What is the law? M. HALSTED, Cincinnati *Commercial.*

The following replies were received:

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1876.—*M. Halsted:* We will advertise in the *Herald* what we intend to do? T. B. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.—*M. Halsted:* Have paid no bets on the general result. Do not propose to pay any until officially decided in Washington. JOHN MORRISSEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—At 1 p. m. to-day the Legislature met in joint assembly to inaugurate the Governor-elect. Mr. Chamberlain was notified, and entered the hall of the House of Representatives. He ascended to the Speaker's desk and took the oath of office, which was administered to him by Probate Judge Boone, by virtue of a statute which had just been passed. Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves was sworn in the Senate by the same magistrate. The enthusiasm of the Republicans is unbounded for the first time since the trouble. Gov. Chamberlain delivered the following inaugural in a voice that rang through the Chamber, and inspired hope and courage:

THE INAUGURAL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I accept the office to which by the voice of a majority of the people of this State I have a second time been called, with a full knowledge of the grave responsibilities and difficulties by which it is now attended. No considerations except the clearest conviction of duty would be be sufficient to induce me to accept this great trust under the circumstances now surrounding us. I regard the present hour in South Carolina as a crisis at which no patriotic citizen should shrink from any post to which public duty may call him. In my sober judgment our present struggle is in defense of the foundations of our Government and institutions. If we fail now our Government of South Carolina will no longer rest on the consent of the governed, expressed by a free vote by a majority of our people. If our opponents triumph, I care not under what guise of legal forms, we shall witness the overthrow of free government in our State. My chief personal anxiety is that I may have the firmness and wisdom to act in a manner worthy of the great interests so largely committed to my keeping. My chief public care shall be to contribute my utmost efforts to defend the rights, to guard the peace, and to promote the welfare of all the people of our State. The constant occupation of my time with other duties which I could not postpone has prevented me from preparing the usual statements and recommendations respecting our public affairs. At the earliest possible day I will discharge this duty.

Our greatest interest, our most commanding duty, is to stand firmly each in his appointed place against the aggressions and allurements of our political opponents. Our position up to the present time has been within the clear limits of our Constitution and law. Nothing but the cowardice, or weakness, or treachery of our own friends can rob us of the victory. I state what the facts show, what overwhelming evidence proves, when I say that if we yield now we shall witness the consummation of a deliberate and cruel conspiracy on the part of the Democratic party of this State to overcome by brute force the political will of a majority of 20,000 of the lawful voters of this State. I have mourned over public abuses which have heretofore arisen here. I have, according to the measure of my ability, labored to make the conduct of our public affairs honest and honorable, but I stand appalled at the crimes against freedom, against public order, against good government,—nay, against government itself,—which our recent political experience here has presented; and I am the more appalled when I see the North—that portion of our country which is secure in its freedom and civil order, and the great political party which has controlled the Republic for sixteen years—divided in their sympathies and judgment upon such question. It is written in blood on the pages of our recent National history that no Government can rest with safety upon the enforced slavery or degradation of a race. In the first blaze of that great example of retributive justice which swept away half a million of the best lives of our country, we see the American people divided by party lines upon the question of the disfranchisement and degredation of the same race whose physical freedom was purchased at such a cost; and, what is more astonishing still, they are Republicans who permit the errors which have attended the first efforts of this race in self-government to chill their sympathies to such an extent that they stand coldly by and practically say that the peace of political servitude is better than the abuses and disquiet which newly-acquired freedom has brought.

I denounce the conduct of the recent election on the part of our political opponents in this State as a vast brutal outrage. Fraud, proscription, intimidation in all forms, violence ranging through all its degrees up to wanton murder, were its effective methods. The circumstances under which we have assembled to-day shows us how nearly successful has been this great conspiracy. It is for us, in the face of all dangers, in the face of false or timid friends, in the face of open enemies, to show that we understand the case in which we are engaged, and that no earthly sacrifice is too great.

He who was my opponent for this office in the late election has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy. My life can easily be taken. I have held it, in the judgment of all my friends here, by frail tenure for the last three months. But there is one thing no man in South Carolina can do, however powerful or desperate he may be, and that is, to cause me to abate my hatred of or cease my most vigorous resistance to this attempted overthrow and enslavement of a majority of the people of South Carolina. Here I stand. I can do no otherwise. God be my helper. Wife and children are "dearer to me than are the ruddy drops that visit my sad heart." All other considerations must give way before the solemn duty to resist the final success of that monstrous outrage under whose black shadow we are assembled to-day.

THE INAUGURATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—Gov. Chamberlain to-day took the oath of office as Governor in the State-House before Judge Boone, the joint resolution repealing the law that the oath should be taken before the Chief-Justice or the Associate Justice having been passed previously. The inauguration was not known before it was known in the city, and the only parties admitted by the authorities witnessed the ceremony. A company of troops were stationed in the lower corridor, and the constabulary guarded the entrance. Gov. Chamberlain delivered his inaugural

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE

met with a constitutional quorum of members holding certificates from the Secretary of State. They confirmed all the acts previously done, and finally seated the Edgefield and Laurens delegation. A committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready for business, and to ask Gen. Ruger to remove the troops from the State House.

CARD FROM HAMPTON.

Gen. Wade Hampton has issued the following card to the public:

The following paragraph appears in the address of D. H. Chamberlain, delivered in the Capitol, as day:

"The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life, in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy."

I pronounce this statement infamously false. I, by my renewed exertions, have endeavored to preserve the peace of this State, and I have thus constituted to shield from popular indignation one who has proved himself a disgrace to his rank and a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him tremble, but neither I nor the men with whom I act countenance the hand of the assassin.

(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.

FLORIDA.

THE TWO SETS OF ELECTORS.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 7.—A quo warranto was issued and served on the Hayes Electors yesterday before they cast their votes; also a bill of injunction was obtained on behalf of Gov. Drew against the members of the Canvassing Board, and the order granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis of the vote canvassed by the majority of the Board of Electors. The Attorney-General, W. A. Coke, a member of the Canvassing Board, protested against the action of the Board in certifying to a majority of the voters in favor of the Hayes Electors, and denounced the same as a criminal and gross falsification of the returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State. He also gave certificates of election to the Tilden Electors, stating therein that the returns on file, canvassed by the Board, showed a clear majority for the Tilden and Hendricks Electors.

The Democratic Electors—Wilk Call, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, and James E. Yeongre—met at the Capitol, in the office of the Attorney-General, and cast the vote of the State according to law. They also signed a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, stating their legal election, and praying that they might be recognized as the Electors of the State. The visitors—Marble, Saltonstall, Biddle, Sellers, Hay, Read, Gibson (of Missouri), Gen. Young and Gov. Brown (of Georgia), Col. Valley and P. H. Smith (of Illinois), Gov. Noyes and W. Lisle (of Ohio), Gens. Wallace and Barlow, and Mr. Chandler—left to-day. Messrs. Coyle and Parris remain to meet the Congressional Committee.

The Republican Electors met in the Executive Chamber and organized, electing F. C. Humphries President, and A. W. Leonard Secretary. They cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and C. H. Pierce (colored), one of the Electors, was selected as messenger to carry the returns to Washington.

THE CANVASSING BOARD

has not yet completed the canvass, and has been all day in session, and some changes will, it is said, be made in the count for State officers.

The coming of the Congressional Committee is looked for with great anxiety, and it is expected they will go into those counties where frauds were conspicuous, and thus be brought face to face with those testifying.

Attorney-General Cocke will, it is understood, at the conclusion of the canvass review the proceedings and dissent from the opinion of his colleagues on the Board.

The military yet remain, but orders are expected calling the artillery to Washington.

THE STRONGHOLDS OF DEMOCRACY IN FLORIDA —EXPERIENCES OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT INTO THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Correspondence New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 29.—I have several times alluded in my dispatches to the obstacles which the Democrats have thrown in the way of all efforts made by the Republicans to collect information with regard to the manner in which the elections were conducted in the Democratic Counties of Manatee, Polk, Sumter, Hernando, and Hillsboro, in the southern part of the State. Messengers sent to those counties to examine the records and obtain affidavits have been uniformly prevented from pursuing their journey, and had their lives threatened. They found that telegrams from the Democratic State Committee had preceded them, with instructions to spot them and prevent their getting the information desired. In some of these counties the Republicans have found it impossible to get the necessary facts and proof to guide the action of the Canvassing Board. The reports that have been made by these messengers of the reception they met with afford a clear insight into the actual state of things as they exist in the Democratic strongholds of Florida and the tactics employed by the Democratic party generally throughout the State. I send you one of these reports as a sample, and trust that it will be carefully perused by every reader of the *Times*. The gentleman making this report is well known in this State as a man of unimpeachable character, and every word of his communication to Gov. Stearns can be proved by plenty of witnesses. As his business requires him to remain in the State and to make frequent visits to the localities mentioned, he requests that his name shall not be published, lest he might hereafter have to pay the penalty with his life. The following is the report:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 28, 1876.—*To the Hon. M. L. Stearns, Governor of Florida*—SIR: I have the honor to inform to you the result of a trip taken by me at the request of Gen. M. Martin, Chairman of the State Republican Committee of your State, through the Counties of Alachua, Marion, Sumpter, Hernando, Hillsboro, Manatee, and Polk.

This trip was taken for the purpose of procuring certified copies of the election returns from each of these counties, and to gather such information, in legal form, as would demonstrate the legality or illegality of the late election in the localities mentioned. I accordingly started from this city at midnight, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1876, on a locomotive, and arrived at Lake City at about daylight on the morning of the 13th. At this point I procured a team and proceeded south on the line indicated, and arrived at Gainesville the same night about 8 o'clock. At this place I found the Republicans, both white and colored, greatly alarmed and expressing fears for their personal safety at the then supposed prospect of the election of Tilden and Drew. This alarm I found, upon investigation, to be real and founded upon reasonable and rational grounds. I learned from a Democrat near Mikesville that on the night before three negroes had been shot in that county. One was instantly killed, one mortally wounded, and the third badly, but not fatally, hurt. At Gainesville, notwithstanding the presence of a few United States soldiers, white Republicans refused to leave their dwellings after dark, except in squads of three or four.

I found that the election returns from this county had been sent to Tallahassee, and could learn no actual fraud practiced at the election or count.

On the morning of the following day I started from Gainesville, and arrived at Ocala, the county seat of Marion County. The night of the same day, and at about 11 o'clock, my instructions were to have Mr. Le Cain, Clerk of the Circuit Court, go at once to Leesburg, in Sumter County, get a certified copy of the election returns and such other political information as he could, and send the same by special messenger to Tallahassee immediately. I saw Le Cain and other leading white Republicans at Ocala and imparted to them the object of my mission. I was informed by Le Cain that he and Capt. Adams had been to Leesburg for the purpose indicated by me, and that they were driven back by the Democrats (or Ku-Klux) without being able to accomplish their mission. Le Cain, Clerk of the Court; McGrath, Sheriff of the County; the Postmaster, and Capt. Adams, all leading white Republicans, expressed strong fears of personal violence at this time, and declared that no white or colored Republican could live in their county with safety to his person should Tilden and Drew be declared elected.

On the morning of the 15th I started for Brooksville, Hernando County, and arrived there on the evening of the 17th. On the following day I procured a certified copy of the

I could not be of more service to you and to the country at this time, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATS RETURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—No further returns, except for Coroners, have been made by the Returning Board. The new city officers of New Orleans, who were returned last night, all Democrats, will take possession of their offices immediately. Considerable interest is felt in the result of judicial officers for this parish, as the courts form an important factor in political problems. There is not much doubt, however, that the Democrats have elected all of the seven Judges and Clerks, notwithstanding their failure to place their names on their ticket in the two new districts, and they will be returned in a few days, but just at present the Board has turned its attention to other subjects. The new State-Auditor was to-day commissioned by Gov. Kellogg, and entered upon his duties.

THE FEELING.

The Democratic papers here are extremely bitter and incendiary in tone, and offer suggestions in the "Don't-put-him-under-the-pump!" style in regard to the members of the Returning Board and leading Republicans. The *Picayune* coolly discusses assassination. The *Democrat* so froths at the mouth, but fears the North is too cowardly and pusillanimous to carry the alleged wrongs to Tilden to the issue of civil war.

VOTE ON CITY AND PAROCHIAL OFFICERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—The promulgation by the Returning Board of the city and parochial officers for Orleans, shows no materia change from the face of the returns of votes cast at the late election.

DEPARTED HOMEWARD.

Messrs. Palmer, Bigler, Julian, Smith, and Watson, of the Democratic Visiting Committee; and Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*; White, of the *Tribune*, and Cowral, of the *Times*, of New York, have all gone home.

MISSOURI.

ANOTHER CROOKED ELECTOR.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The full report of the proceedings of the Presidential Electors of this State, at their meeting at Jefferson City yesterday, shows that Charles G. Stifel, the Republican Elector for the Third District, appied by letter to Gov. Hardin for a certificate of election, on the grounds that Gen. D. W. Frost, the Democratic Elector, was ineligible, and that he (Stifel) received the highest vote cast of an eligible Elector in that District. The application was refused by Gov. Hardin, he stating that the certificate had already been issued to Gen. Frost. During the session of the College Mr. Stifel presented a communication setting forth Gen. Frost's ineligibility, and claiming the right to act as the Elector from the Third District. This the College declined to have read. Subsequently George H. Childs, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, presented a protest to the College against the appointment of any person to act in the place of Gen. Frost, as being illegal under the laws of the State; also against Gen. Frost's substitute being allowed to vote or act as an Elector, as being ineligible and not legally entitled to act, and against the refusal of the College to permit Mr. Stifel to act as an Elector. The protest also set forth in detail the grounds on which Gen. Frost is ineligible. This protest was laid on the table by a vote of the College, and the vote of the Electors for President and Vice-President was then taken as previously reported—for Tilden and Hendricks.

WISCONSIN.

ANOTHER ELECTOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—It has transpired that D. L. Downs, one of the Republican Electors of this State, is an Examining Surgeon of the Pension Bureau. The Democrats claim that he is, therefore, ineligible. The Republicans, argue, on the other hand, that the position of Pension Surgeon is not an office within the contemplation of the Constitution.

DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7.—The bulldozing Democracy are somewhat excited to-night over a rumor that Downs, one of the Republican Electors, is an Examining Surgeon of the Pension Bureau. The facts in the case have not yet been ascertained. Downs is a State Senator from the Richland district, and it may be that he has, some time or other, certified to the disabilities of wounded soldiers, and, if he has, it is difficult to see wherein he is rendered disqualified from acting as an Elector. In any rate, the point was not raised, and no objection made to his discharging that duty. It is denied here that he has any connection with pensions. The Democracy, in their frantic efforts for comfort from extraordinary quarters, will have to look elsewhere.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 7.—The great Republican party of Central Illinois are rejoicing over the result of that Electoral count, and that, notwithstanding the fraud which has characterized the Confederate Democracy, Hayes and Wheeler, the representatives of the party that saved the nation from disunion, are elected and will be installed as President and Vice-President on the 5th of next March.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 7.—The news of Hayes' election gladdened the hearts of Waukegan Republicans sufficiently to warrant an indulgence in a grand street-parade this evening, and cause the city to be illuminated by several bonfires, skyrockets, etc. Everything is lovely.

LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 7.—The Republicans have been jollifying all day. Their flag was raised amid deafening cheers, and floats out proudly. The Democratic flag hangs by a single cord at half-mast, and looks like a wet rag. The factories and mills have kept up a continuous shrieking all the afternoon. One hundred and eighty-five rounds were fired as a salute. Business houses and private dwellings are decorated. Huge bonfires are blazing in the streets. The whole thing comes down upon the Democracy like a bucket of mortar, and they doggedly say Hayes shall never be inaugurated.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 7.—The Republicans fired 100 guns to-night in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and held a large meeting at Woodward's Hall to prepare for a formal ratification-meeting next week. A. S. Culbertson, one of the most prominent citizens, presided, with a large array of Vice-Presidents. Several speeches were made indorsing the Administration, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The following resolution was endorsed by a rousing, unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Albany indorse the action of President Grant in sending troops South to preserve the peace, prevent bulldozing, assassination, and murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—A large public meeting was held to-night in front of the *Journal* office by Republicans. Speeches were made by Gen. Ben Harrison, the Hon. John Hanna and others, congratulating the country upon the election of Hayes, and asserting that all law-abiding and honorable men would acquiesce in the result. Harrison expressed no doubt of the result, and that Hayes would be inaugurated. He urged all to go about their business quietly, peaceably, and patriotically.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE HERALD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Herald's* editorial says: "The regular certificates which will be forwarded to the President of the Senate, authenticated by the Governors of the several States, give 185 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. On the face of the certificates Hayes is, therefore, elected. We judge it probable that this result will stand; at all events the burden of proof is now on the side of the Democrats, with the prima facie case against them. But whatever may come afterward, it is altogether probable that Mr. Hayes will be the next President."

The *Herald* says further editorially: "The Democrats may gain a party advantage by agitating the subject and parading evidences of fraud, but it is against all probability that they will succeed in making Tilden the next President of the United States. They may lay the foundation for breaking up the Republican party, but they are not likely to prevent the inauguration of Hayes. However strong the Democrats may be convinced that they have been cheated out of the election, they will not go to the length of violence or revolution; but after resorting to every constitutional and peaceful means of remonstrance, they will at last accept the situation and attempt to make political capital out of the frauds which have been practiced upon them. The Democratic party has a better prospect for ruling the country in the future than it would have had if Tilden would have been declared elected and had come into office with a hostile Senate and embarrassed by a notorious split in the Democratic party on the currency question. If the country shall be convinced that the Democratic candidate is defeated by fraud, the Republican party will find that it has dug its own grave."

The *Times'* editorial says: "Hayes has received a majority of the Electoral votes of the United States. The choice of the Electoral Colleges will be concurred in, as it has always been, by the people of the United States. Disappointed gamblers, intriguers, and place-hunters who undertake to question the decision legally reached and recorded must accept the responsibility for the disregard of the Constitution, the weakening of the public credit, and the disturbance of business which their action will involve. The long and needless wrangle over the question which should have been set at rest within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls on the 7th of November ought now to cease. It cannot be further agitated without infinite damage to the best interests of the country as well as the political future of those who for the basest ends persist in keeping it open."

KANSAS.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT.			GOVERNOR.		
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Anthony	Morris.	Thomas.
Allen	1,040	362	140	909	471	125
Anderson	760	345	223	689	503	157
Atchison	1,853	1,512	2	1,539	1,801	7
Barbour	72	67	....	62	135	....
Barton	604	266	43	532	387	26
Bourbon	1,366	817	630	1,829	919	653
Brown	1,252	665	230	1,273	1,083	147
Butler	1,543	712	230	1,485	765	47
Chase	509	214	40	470	236	26
Chautauqua	1,040	532	221	1,052	705	38
Cherokee	1,589	1,048	221	1,169	1,348	31
Clay	1,184	298	....	934	401	76
Cloud	1,141	462	57	954	581	8
Coffey	948	456	60	827	648	55
Cowley	1,639	950	5	1,401	1,174	4
Crawford	1,285	974	157	1,211	1,076	107
Davis	472	321	146	384	420	158
Dickinson	1,242	489	50	1,232	584	91
Doniphan	1,744	1,022	115	1,586	1,160	28
Douglas	2,322	934	460	1,947	1,771	560
Edwards	182	135	....	178	156	....
Ellis	206	106	....	200	147	....
Elk	1,005	428	39	923	503	....
Ellsworth	418	181	....	339	252	....
Ford	130	100	....	96	210	....
Franklin	1,490	513	419	1,373	808	225
Greenwood	977	471	....	910	624	14
Harvey	1,020	351	....	939	440	....
Jackson	883	632	9	782	684	....
Jefferson	1,303	894	213	1,121	1,215	80
Jewell	1,761	1,020	125	1,456	1,252	269
Johnson	1,088	750	615	1,407	881	651
Kingman	17	8	....	....	....	....
Labette	2,000	1,276	5	1,994	1,468	7
Leavenworth	2,871	2,564	56	2,025	3,139	115
Lincoln	749	201	....	427	288	....
Linn	1,807	1,043	231	1,540	1,616	269
Lyon	1,571	830	67	1,404	550	43
Marion	800	360	24	788	440	18
Marshall	1,604	1,295	191	1,779	1,028	303
McPherson	1,304	334	....	1,189	442	13
Miami	1,578	833	334	1,454	938	320
Mitchell	1,010	1,265	....	1,053	1,176	....
Montgomery	1,824	1,117	353	1,700	1,386	342
Morris	707	370	19	566	448	54
Nemaha	1,199	1,031	60	1,197	1,030	....
Neosho	1,270	935	168	1,300	1,180	15
Ness	150	43	....	150	43	....
Norton	194	43	....	180	52	5
Osage	1,984	820	295	1,711	751	308
Osborne	694	194	....	660	218	....
Ottawa	837	246	11	800	275	7
Pawnee	369	119	9	335	129	9
Phillips	497	197	....	433	212	....
Pottawatomie	1,333	720	68	1,041	565	59
Pratt	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reno	1,112	348	....	1,023	360	....
Republic	1,360	1,011	11	1,318	1,460	16
Rice	605	114	41	501	221	24
Riley	1,136	226	65	832	469	61
Rooks	142	49	7	112	50	....
Russell	328	75	....	289	142	....
Saline	141	10	....	130	10	....
Saline	1,314	870	20	1,272	481	10
Sedgwick	1,774	975	4	1,611	1,112	4
Shawnee	2,849	1,044	20	3,083	1,744	38
Smith	731	376	98	724	275	10
Sumner	1,009	766	26	982	806	15
Wabaunsee	726	274	5	650	434	7
Washington	1,191	1,027	33	1,010	649	45
Wilson	1,482	763	40	1,426	809	10
Woodson	870	346	....	807	351	....
Wyandotte	1,202	802	....	1,100	1,181	165
Total	78,323	37,902	7,770	69,073	49,204	6,020

INTIMIDATION.

A FURTHER REJOINDER TO HORACE WHITE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—The latest political "new departure" of the Hon. Horace White reached us through the columns of Saturday's TRIBUNE. As a thing of beauty and an evident attempt at shaping political fashions for the near future, it is a surprise. Viewed as a political "pull-back," it is of the past. The accepted political fashion-plates of the future, we opine, will be cut to show less "gore and bias" than of the past,—but enough of Mr. White as the political "man-milliner" to the Goddess Columbia. As a matter of argument, does Mr. White take in the full situation? He sublimates his logical proposition in the onset in the following form:

"We are told that the interference of a Returning Board in Louisiana is necessary on account of the intimidation of voters. It is precisely this interference which I challenge as a subversion of the processes by which our institutions are maintained. It is proposed to throw out the vote of A B because C D is supposed to have intimidated E F. It is only necessary to make this tax rule hereafter, and to secure its general adoption, in order to dispense with elections entirely, and to substitute in their place the views of thirty-seven Returning Boards. Intimidation will become the only element of any value in politics. Instead of discussing the civil service, the currency, the last war, or the next one, the office-seeking class will confine themselves wholly to intimidation. Intimidation will multiply like the grasshoppers, and in a short time ravage the whole land."

To more clearly define his position, and as a kind of codicil to his "letter testamentary," he further adds:

"What is intimidation? It is a word of very broad scope. It embraces everything from the fear of death to the loss of social position. It opens the door to every species of degradation that can be conceived of in politics, from the coward's ardice to combined perjury. And over all it places an arbitrary and irresponsible tribunal to weigh the cowardice and to gauge the perjury, from whose judgments there is no appeal, not even to the people, themselves. After A B and other honest citizens have cast their votes and gone about their business, C D and E F confederate together, the one to intimidate and the other to be intimidated, with a view to vitiating the election; that is, to disfranchise all the honest voters in the precinct. Why not? That is the logic of the new system of carrying elections by intimidation."

Here we beg leave to ask if the honorable gentleman properly takes in the situation? Before there can be infection there must be exposure to the contagion or inoculation; before there can be fever, the patient must have been subjected to febrile conditions; before there can be intimidation the polls must be surrounded and inoculated with intimidating and blood-freezing conditions. How are these brought about, and by whom? Is not the answer by the very persons for whom the Western Horace "takes up the tale of their complaint"? Who are "bulldozed," if any? Not the so long and loudly declared *superior race*, but the *inferior*. They brought about, are responsible for, and could have prevented the condition of things; they were set over it by the *superiority* but the *majority*; theirs was the popular will in the so-called "bulldozed" parishes, and of their own wrong not only the germ but anarchy itself existed. It would be a doubtful compliment to the Democratic heart to say that the negro was the cause of the political aggressions, and that in the full rights which the white men of the South were not only bound to respect, but which they were afraid to attack and held in check. Then, in the light of the real surroundings, self-imposed, no complaint is well grounded that declares that the action of the Returning Board in rejecting votes from parishes *proven* (not suspected) to have been "bulldozed" would in effect be "vitiating the election" and "to disfranchise all the honest voters in the precinct." They were not honest voters—they were principals and *participes criminis* by causing and allowing the condition of things which culminated in rank intimidation. If thine eye offend, pluck it out. If thine arm, leg or foot offend, it is better to enter the kingdom of life maimed than that the vile member should be preserved and the whole body should be cast into the hell of anarchy and corruption. Way back in the past, at its creation and inception, the necessity for the existing statute giving the Returning Board the power of acting in the premises was foreseen, and it was enacted in anticipation of the present exigency, and the present declares how wise was the legislative forethought. It saw in the green tree what would be in the dry. As a grand finale the writer allows himself to say:

"If the Republican party is ready to adopt intimidation as an element in politics, and to substitute the judgment of Returning Boards in place of the votes legally polled, it is a worse party than I supposed when I joined the Liberal movement in 1870."

Just so; but what does the honorable gentleman mean by supposing or fearing that "the Republican party is ready to adopt intimidation as an element in politics"; on which side of the political fence does the gentleman find himself? The Republican party does not "adopt intimidation as an element in politics," or anything of the kind; it rejects it—spews it out of the mouth as an unclean thing, and the struggle now is because, not the Republican, but the Democratic party has "adopted intimidation as an element of politics," and the Republican effort is to weed it out,—to palsy the hand that has sown tares with the good seed, and now that it is the time of honest men to separate the tares from the wheat, and cause them to be eternally burned with fire unquenchable. Has not the honorable gentleman misconceived? Intimidation is a Democratic offspring—born in legitimate line of Democratic parents, with the paternity pictured in every feature—"with the authentic likeness and fac simile upon the title-page." No, we say to Mr. White, come back—your *fears* are only from *phantoms*. If you would escape intimidation, remain with the Republican party, and renounce the "pull-back" of modern politics. Respectfully yours, J. W. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOWL OF A VIRULENT OLD COPPERHEAD.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 5.

We have been permitted to copy from the original the following letter from Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New York, to a gentlemen of this city, who had written to him for his views on the political situation. We print without comment, leaving that to each respectable citizen for himself. Mr. O'Conor is a leading representative Democrat, who has always stood high in the councils of his party, has often been honored with its favors and professments, and who may still be said to reflect the views of the "State-Rights" wing of that organization. He can not be denounced as either obscure or irresponsible. We print the letter in full:

FORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1876.—DEAR SIR: Gibbon says there is a vital difference in the consequences of a foreign and a civil war. The former is the external warmth of summer—always tolerable and sometimes beneficial; the latter is the deadly heat of fever, which consumes, without remedy, the vitals of the Constitution.

I do not think opinions of a judicial nature concerning tax law or the Constitution of consequence. The drunken Democrat whom the Republicans dragged out of the Galena gutter, besmeared with the blood of his countrymen slain in domestic broil, and lifted to a high pedestal at the Biloxi shrine of their worship, rules, and, until a greater change in sentiment shall take place, must continue to rule over the prostrate ruins of Washington's Republic. That Republic perished on the day that McDowell moved "on to Richmond." Yours truly, CH. O'CONOR.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Maloney, an Irish woman about 60 years of age, was run over by a switch-engine on the Chicago & Alton Railroad this afternoon, and her body was crushed and torn into fragments. She was about to take the train for Murryville, sixteen miles distant. Her husband had been seriously injured by a runaway team.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—The large boiler of Frost's woodenware works, this city, exploded this morning, killing one man and badly injuring two others. The building was badly damaged. Loss about $35,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—Third day. The first race was a handicap hurdle, two miles; purse, $400; Port Leonard won, beating Redding, Red Cloud, and Woodland, in the same order; time, 3:49. Pool: Redding, $250; Woodland, $50; field. Port Leonard and Red Cloud, $22.

In the second race, one and three-quarter miles, purse $300, Clemmie G. won, beating War Jig, Georgie, Quinine, Donough, and Falmouth, in the same order; time, 3:09½. Clemmie G. was the favorite five to one against the field.

Third race, mile heats, best three in five, purse $500.

Bob Woolley	1	1	2	1
Coronilla	2	4	1	2
Henry Owens	3	2	3	r. o.
Lloyd's colt	4	3	4	r. o.
Fair Play	dist.			

Time—1:45; 1:46¼; 1:44¾; 1:47.

This was a closely-contested and exciting race. Woolley was the favorite. The weather was cloudy, with light rain. There was a small attendance.

THE ABORIGINAL BULLDOZE.

SIDNEY, Neb., Dec. 7.—T. J. Kelly, coming in from the Black Hills to this place, reports that he was bulldozed by Indians led by a white man named Raymond, and a horse taken from him which the Indians had stolen from the Agency. Reliable information from Deadwood, in the Black Hills, reports the discoveries in Wolf Mountain a huge sell, gotten up to create a stampede for the sale of mustangs and provisions.

OBITUARY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Capt. Ansyl Phillips, an old and well-known steamboat man, and for nearly thirty years Superintendent and General Agent of the Keokuk Packet Company, died today from injuries received a week ago from being thrown from his buggy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Edward I. Sears, L.L. D., of New York, editor and proprietor of the *National Quarterly Review*, died this evening.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—Frank Westjohn was to-day found guilty, in the United States District Court, of illegal voting at a Presidential election, and committed to jail to await sentence.

The Rev. Robert Doyle, of St. Edward's Catholic Church, was arrested this morning on a charge of illegal voting, and released by Judge Swing on $1,500 bail.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Something of a sensation has been occasioned among the students of the Northwestern University in consequence of two aggravated cases of "hazing" which occurred Tuesday evening. This species of sport has been very rare at Evanston, a fact which increases the interest in the present escapade. The victims were two Frenchmen, occupying rooms in Hoag's Building, on Davis street, whose apartments were forcibly entered at a late hour by a band of "bulldozers," masked and otherwise disguised so completely that their victims cannot certainly identify them. The poor unfortunates were subjected to mock trials, found guilty of the heinous crime of being Freshmen, and condemned to nakedness and bed. And the sentence was literally carried out, the victims being stripped of all their clothing and tenderly put to bed upon the slats, the mattresses, tables, desks, chairs, and other fixtures of their rooms being piled above them.

The facts were promptly reported to the Faculty, who were busily engaged in endeavoring to discover the guilty parties, who will doubtless be severely dealt with if a case can be made out against any of them.

The Village Trustees convened in regular session Tuesday evening—present: Trustees Huse, Gage, Ijeharn, Davis, and Conner.

The Fire Committee recommended that the residence of Fire Marshal Gamble be connected with the fire alarm, as requested. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported favorably on the petition of J. B. Jackson and others, for the construction of street and alley crossing in West Railroad avenue, from Emerson road to Grant svenue. Also, that an ordinance be passed requiring a sidewalk to be laid from the northwest corner of Emerson road and West Railroad avenue east on the north side of Emerson road to the Ridge road. The report was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the construction of a new sidewalk on the west side of Orrington avenue, between Davis and Church streets. Adopted.

The bonds, as policemen, of J. W. Beebe, with A. Burroughs as surety, and Matthew Maxwell, with Robert Simpson as surety, both in the penal sum of $1,000, were presented and approved.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the monthly grist of bills, aggregating $1,703.21. The Clerk was directed to draw warrants for the same as there is money in the appropriate funds.

Mr. Iglehart stated that another proposition had been received from Mr. Ladd's bondsmen, which had not been put in shape in time to receive the signatures of all the bondsmen, and asked that the matter be laid over until Friday evening, to which time the Board adjourned.

In view of the fact than many Evanstonians heard Talmage's lecture upon "People We Meet," at Lake Bluff last summer, it has been decided to change the subject to "Bright and Happy Homes." A large number of tickets have already been sold, as those who purchase early secure the first choice of reserved seats.

HYDE PARK.

The revival meetings at the First Presbyterian Church was led last evening by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church. Drs. Johnson and Goodman occupied the pulpit. Mr. Gibson's text was taken from Christ's sending out of the Seventy, and their mission and the warning, "The Kingdom of God is nigh unto you." The sermon was thrilling and told on the audience. After the sermon prayers were offered by Judge Williams, C. L. Boyd, and the Rev. E. E. Bayliss, evangelist, who was formerly of Hyde Park, and whose history appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday.

The inquest on the man who was killed at Grand Crossing developed no new facts.

The Board of Education held their meeting this evening at the Town Hall.

OAKLAND.

The meetings at the Sixth Presbyterian and the Oakland Congregational Church, Wednesday evening, proved of great interest, quite a number of persons rising for prayers.

Who Said So?

Detroit Free Press.

The police yesterday discovered a man about 40 years old lying in an alley off Woodbridge street, and when he was conducted to the station it was discovered that he was about half-drunk and half-frozen. He was seated near the stove to thaw out, and it was thirty-six minutes by the clock before he said a word. Then he pushed his stiff legs out, rubbed his hands and remarked:

"C-Captin', d-do you know the f-feller who said that f-freezin' to death was simply a b-beautiful dream?"

"I think his name was Shakspeare," replied the official.

"W-well, C-captin', after I get t-thoroughly t-thawed out, will you let me s-see this Mis'r Shakspeare for about t-ten seconds?"

WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Report the Subject of Debate in the Senate.

The Motion to Print the Documents Finally Agreed Upon.

An Interesting Interview Between Hewitt and the President.

The Latter Convinces the Former that We Must Have Peace.

Colorado's Representative Not Likely to Be Long Out in the Cold.

Treasury Estimates for the Year Ending June 30, 1878.

HEWITT.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC APOLOGIST SNUBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Congressman Hewitt will not be apt to seek many more confidential interviews with President Grant. Gen. Grant said to-day that he made to Hewitt last night the longest speech that he ever made in his life. Hewitt himself says that the President spoke for an hour, and that it was near midnight. The circumstances were these: Mr. Hewitt, with Senator Randolph, came late to the White House. A Republican who was just leaving the President thought it well that the President should not be without witnesses to such an interview, especially as false reports of the former one had evidently been circulated for malicious or partisan purposes. Accordingly, this Republican notified two members of the Cabinet, who immediately went to the White House, and were witnesses of most of the conversation. These Cabinet officers are not communicative as to the occurrence, but it is learned that the President, in very plain English, gave Hewitt his opinion of the Democratic attempt to

CAPTURE THE GOVERNMENT.

He told Hewitt many details of the atrocities of the Southern situation which could not have been pleasant to hear. He characterized as false that in his former conversation with Hewitt he had stated that the vote of Louisiana was fraudulent and should be thrown out. He also contradicted the statement that he said that he should take different action with respect to South Carolina. Altogether, the conversation, while it tended to show that the President is very firm in his opinions, could not have been very reassuring to Hewitt, who had hoped to capture the President, as well as the Government, in Tilden's interest.

The immediate purpose of Hewitt's visit was to present to the President a telegraphic assurance from Wade Hampton that if the United States troops were withdrawn there would be no trouble. The President is represented as replying, with tremendous earnestness, that the rifle-clubs in Columbia indicated the character of the peace that would prevail if the troops were withdrawn, and that they would not be withdrawn until assurances were received from the proper authorities that they are no longer needed.

TREASURY ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted his estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as furnished by the several Executive Departments; also a statement of unexpended balances on June 30, 1876; the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; the net expenditures for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1876; the estimated amounts that may be required to complete the service of the year, or of prior years, or that may be carried to the surplus fund; the proceeds of Government property, and the expenditures of moneys appropriated for contingent expenses of the Independent Treasury for the fiscal year, 1876, by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875.

For legislative expenses	$ 2,943,722.80
Executive expenses proper	78,400.00
State Department	203,660.00
Treasury Department proper	2,933,276.00
Independent Treasury	413,780.00
Mints and assay officers	1,204,360.00
Territorial governments	774,162.00
Internal revenue	4,220,500.00
Treasury, miscellaneous	10,555,828.88
War Department	1,125,500.00
Navy Department	186,890.00
Interior Department	1,943,976.00
Public lands	612,090.00
Expenses of depositing public money	851,290.00
Interior, miscellaneous	558,380.00
Department of Justice	467,500.00
Department of Agriculture	213,840.00
JUDICIAL.	
Supreme Court United States	$ 150,500.00
District Courts United States	186,000.00
Courts in District of Columbia	20,000.00
United States District Attorneys	19,300.00
United States Marshals	12,100.00
United States Courts	23,000.00
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.	
Under Department of State	$ 1,245,997.50
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.	
Commanding-General's office	$ 3,000.00
Adjutant-General's office	100,000.00
Adjutant-General's office contingent	3,000.00
Office of Chief Signal officer	12,500.00
Pay Department	12,736,400.00
Military Academy	230,500.00
Subsistence Department	3,102,294.30
Q. M. Department	4,400,000.00
Incidental expenses	1,320,000.00
For horses and cavalry	400,000.00
For army transportation	4,300,000.00
Barracks and quarters	1,500,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals	100,000.00
Clothing, etc	1,364,251.60
Contingencies of the army	50,000.00
Medical Department	250,000.00
Medical Museum and Library	10,000.00
Engineer Department	34,000.00
Ordnance Department	150,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	712,500.00
Manufacture of arms	500,000.00
Armament of fortifications	950,000.00
Military Academy	19,040.00
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.	
Pay of navy	$ 7,400,000.00
Civil establishment	160,000.00
Bureau of Navigation	135,136.44
Contingent	5,000.00
Hydrographic work	80,800.00
Naval Observatory	29,700.00
National Almanac	24,500.00
Bureau of Ordnance	338,832.00
Torpedo corps	123,762.00
Armament of vessels (B. of O.)	767,000.00
Equipment and recruiting	1,250,000.00
Contingent	95,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks	802,020.00
Contingent	50,000.00
Naval Asylum	68,597.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	105,000.00
Civil establishment (B. of M. and S.)	15,922.00
Provisions and clothing	1,475,721.85
Construction and repairs	3,300,000.00
Steam engineering	2,000,000.00
Naval Academy	199,203.40
Marine Corps	905,760.00
Indian Affairs	5,342,899.12
Pensions	28,583,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS.	
Court-House and Post-Office, Atlanta, Ga	$ 50,000.00
Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass	635,000.00
Sub-Treasury, Chicago, Ill	500,000.00
Custom-House and Post-Office, Cincinnati, O	500,000.00
Custom-House, Evansville, Ind	80,000.00
Custom-House, Fall River, Mass	176,000.00
Custom-House, Grand Rapids, Mich	55,000.00
Custom-House, Hartford, Conn	150,000.00
Custom-House, Little Rock, Ark	50,000.00
Custom-House, Memphis, Tenn	50,000.00
Custom-House, Nashville, Tenn	100,000.00
Custom-House, New Orleans, La	30,000.00
Custom-House, Parkersburg, W. Va	20,000.00
Custom-House and Post-Office, Philadelphia, Pa	500,000.00
Custom-House and Post-Office, Port Huron, Mich	10,000.00
Court-House, Raleigh, N. C	20,000.00
Sub-Treasury, San Francisco, Cal	100,000.00
Custom-House, St. Louis, Mo	500,000.00
Court-House, Trenton, N. J	35,000.00
Treasury Building, Washington, D. C	55,000.00
Repairs and preservation of public buildings	150,000.00
Light-house beacons and fog signals	515,196.65
Armories and arsenals	1,024,809.00
Fortifications and other works of defense	2,228,000.00
Improving harbors and rivers	13,290,100.00
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	2,243,212.70
Military Academy	70,400.00
UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.	
Navy yards and stations	$ 2,900,076.40
UNDER DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.	
Public buildings	$ 837,062.62
UNDER DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.	
Buildings and grounds	$ 42,500.00
UNDER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	
Buildings and grounds	$ 13,450.00
Postal service	6,078,267.45
For public printing, paper, binding, and lithographing	1,991,727.51
Payment of judgments of Court of Claims	1,000,000.00
Engraving and printing	924,567.84
Light-house establishment	2,000,600.00
Coast survey	822,000.00
Miscellaneous objects	1,311,031.50
Surveying public lands	927,080.00
Smithsonian Institution	30,000.00
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00
Arming and equipping militia	200,000.00
Salaries and expenses Southern Claims Commission	52,800.00
Return of proceeds of captured and abandoned property	500,000.00
Refunding taxes illegally collected	1,000.00
Refunding national debt	400,000.00
Sinking fund	32,185,486.00
Interest on public debt	94,386,294.00
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds	3,677,410.82
Salaries and expenses of steamboat Inspectors	275,000.00
Refunding duty excesses	110.00
Refunding proceeds of captured and abandoned property	20,000.00
Refunding money for land redeemed	223.97
Repayment for lands sold for direct taxes	13,460.00
Internal revenue drawback	30,000.00
Union Hospital establishment	350,000.00
Refunding taxes illegally collected	200,000.00
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury	500.00
Redemption int'l revenue stamps	10,000.00
Collecting revenue from customs	1,000,000.00
Unclaimed merchandise (customs)	500.00
Repayment to importers excess of deposits	2,000,000.00
Drawbacks (customs)	2,000,000.00
Bounty to soldiers	50,000.00
Soldiers' Home	150,000.00
Horses lost in military service	10,000.00
Indemnity to seamen	5,000.00
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	50,000.00
Indemnity for swamp lands to States	2,000.00
Refunding money for lands erroneously sold

conduct of the Gov-
justification in law,
orance of the people of the

oted extensively from cases
d others, and said he was
this question now. He
the clause declaring
ice of trust or profit
ll be appointed an
was certainly a dis-
er the others knew of
tion or not he was not pre-
ther the man receiving the
of votes was elected on ac-
ility of the one receiving the
another question which he
now.
en it stated that the
derlaken to say the
ared elected was not
id not believe this. If
t Democratic virtue
that the honorable
said he would hold
ter of such action as
of Oregon. He read from
es to show that the practice,
d in England, had been just
doctrine maintained by the

on the report of the Committ-
nt the depositions taken in
the President by Sherman's
ared to—yeas, 40; nays, 13,
ns, Randolph, Wallace, and
the affirmative.
ted the following:
late Presidential election in
the people, by a majority of
ectors who were pledged to
for President and William
President; and,
ernor of that State upon
W. Watts, an Elector thus
me of his election a Deputy
to one F. A. Cronin, who had
on the Democratic Electoral
chosen and elected
and undisputed fact
y the majority before

duced in the hands of
e of the other two
vote for Hayes and Wheeler,
n into their own hands, as
who retained them in his
hibit them; and,
romin assumed to ap-
th them pretended to
e of the State and certified it
the Senate; and,
tion of said Governor in laun-
election to said Cronin, was
d, illegal, and fraudulent,
lation of the rights o
gon, and the action of said
was therefore illegal and fraud-
was wholly fraudulent and

ast the Committee on Privi-
is hereby instructed to investi-
ding the appointment of said
ded Electors; their action a
ed Electors; the action of the
retary of State in respect to
e same to the Senate, and for
ply a stenographer, and to
administer oaths, and examine
l printed and to lie on the table.
THER CHECK.
ded a bill to restrain unauthor-
ers relating to the Electors for
e-President. Referred. The

That every person who shall,
ballot for President and Vice-
d States, make or certify
as voted for on behalf of such
and Vice-President, or shall
any such certified list to the
ate either by mail or messen-
epeat any such certified list
ay District Court with-
States, or who shall in
y assume to act as
nt and Vice-President without
appointed to act in accordance
ch State, shall be deemed guilty
ll, on conviction thereof, be
$10,000, and be imprisoned not

erson who shall bear any such
any votes for President and
the United States, to seat of
shall deliver the same to the
Senate, knowing such list
by persons not duly ap-
shall be adjudged guilty
shall, on conviction thereof,
han $10,000, and shall be im-
five years.
Y BILLS.
roduced a bill for the free dis-
documents printed or ordered to
red.
ls.) introduced a bill concerning
vigation, and, the regulation of
sailing vessels.
ave notice that he would call up
posed Constitutional amendment
counting of the vote for President

HOUSE.
mber of the Appropriation Com-
the Pension Appropriation bill,
call it up to-morrow. The bill
,950,000.
ared to make a motion in regard
last session, but the Speaker
tion could not be entered with-
consent, which it confidently
ss. One of these provides that at a
gent session of the Congress all
t the adjournment of the previous
he end of six days, resume their
on the calendar.
UNTING THE VOTE.
fered the following resolution:
re are differences of opinion as to
of canvassing the Electoral votes
Vice-President, and to the
similar questions that may arise as
validity of returns made of such
ral States; and
of the utmost importance that all
dition and all doubts and uncer-
uestions should be removed, to the
ee may be counted and the result
ibunal whose authority none can
whose decision all will accept as

That a committee of five mem-
ed by the Speaker to act in con-
y similar committee appointed by
prepare and report without delay
ter legislative or constitutional,
udgment be best calculated to ac-
ired end, and that said committee
ort at any time.
w York) suggested that the sub-
uch importance that it should be
committee of the House, and he
ntleman from Iowa would have it
udiciary Committee, of which he
y) was a member.
ion will have to be printed.
goes to the Judiciary Committee.
tee have leave to report at any

tainly.
If the gentlemen desire that
I shall acquiesce in it, although
d how important it is to have
the subject.
tainly; we all appreciate it.
was thereupon referred to the Ju-
ee, with leave to report at any

PROTEST.
nted a protest of the Colorado
st the refusal of the House to ad-
a member-elect from that State.

ppointed Mr. Beebe on the Louisi-
stead of Lynde, excused.
& Missouri River Railroad bill
next morning hour.
Chairman of the Appropriations
ed a resolution appropriating $21,-
e Special Southern Com-
ed.

ATIC INQUISITIVENESS.
w York) asked leave to offer a res-
the President for copies of all or-
ns emanating from him, or from
utive Departments of the Govern-
itary or civil officer with regard to
my in Virginia, South Carolina,
lorida.
ected.
ed a resolution calling on the Pres-
tion in regard to the removal of
to the Indian Territory. Adopted.
adjourned, the Democratic mem-
the hall to attend a caucus.

MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

n, Kan., Dec. 7.—The headquar-
nty-third Regiment of Infantry
red to Fort Leavenworth, and
under command of Maj. Dallas,
the band, will arrive Saturday.
er, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, will not
time, as he is sick at the Hot
The Ninth Infantry will relieve
ed in the Department of the

EGRAPHIC NOTES.

Dec. 7.—Mayor Wickham has
the Aldermen confirmed John
oller in place of Andrew H.

I. Y., Dec. 7.—The Turf Board
restored Dan Mace, E. E. Rood,
ess temporarily, and the horse
latter subject to a fine of $500.

SALT.

Dispatch to The Tribune.

w, Mich., Dec. 7.—The total
shipped by the Michigan Salt
the year 1876, up to Nov. 30,
rrels. The State Salt inspector
ular to Michigan salt manufac-
g the packing of salt from Dec.

R INSURANCE FRAUD.

e, 7.—Elmus Price, State Superin-
urance, filed a petition in the
this afternoon asking that a Re-
nted for the St. Louis Mutual
pany on account of its weak and
. The appointment of a Re-
bly be made to-morrow.

ALD. WHITE.

Reasons for His Election as Captain of Company F.

Was It to Secure That Appropriation?—His Examination by the Board of Officers.

One of the reports read at the annual meeting of the First Regiment, Tuesday night, remarked, incidentally, that the appropriation of $2,500 made by the City Council for the use and behoof of the organization had not been paid into the regimental coffers, but that hopes were entertained of relief within a short time. The members present applauded the sentiment, and nothing more was said. There was nothing in the report to indicate how the money was to be obtained, nor were there any hints as to the means to be used in inducing the City Treasury to fork over the $2,500. There was merely a mild hint that perhaps the money would come in a short time, and the hearts of the warriors were gladdened.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, several of the companies entered upon the election of their officers. Company F was the last to report, but finally announced the election of

ALD. GEORGE E. WHITE, CAPTAIN.

As to the manner in which this consummation was brought about, and the object of the selection of Ald. White, there are somewhat diverse stories. Whether it was through the machinations of Ald. White, inspired by a Jim Fiskian ambition for military glory, or whether the members of the regiment thought they saw in Ald. White a lever for the raising of the $2,500, is a vexed question. Some of the First inveigh in no gentle terms against the choosing of Ald. White as commandant of one of the companies, but outsiders—laymen, so to speak—put huge, swollen red fingers beside red noses, and hint that the indignation expressed is but a cloak to designs upon certain city certificates, aggregating in value the sum of $2,500. The members say frankly that White is not a soldier, has never been a member of the regiment, and that his election is traceable to machinations of himself and his friends to adorn his shoulders with base bullion epaulettes, and that he secured his election solely for his own interests and not those of the company or the regiment.

And right here it might be an act of justice to Ald. White to cite

A PARALLEL CASE.

In 1871 the Ninth Regiment New York State National Guard lost its Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Braine, than whom a better militia officer never existed, was in the line of promotion by the suffrages of the Board of Officers, and it was accepted as a matter of fact that he would be elevated to the vacant post. The Ninth did not stand very high in militia circles. Its ranks were thin, and its general appearance on parade haggard and hungry. There were dissensions and struggles, and the organization was threatened with disruption. On the eve of the election of Colonel it was announced that Jim Fisk was an aspirant. The respectable element of the regiment kicked vigorously, when, to the surprise of that element, it was discovered that Fisk had secured considerable strength, and that the riff-raff were strongly in his favor. Many of the line officers threatened resignation in the event of his election, while the rank and file demanded the resignation of any officer who failed to vote for him. True to his instincts, Fisk had gone for the privates, and they were with him. Braine was elected, and the Regimental Armory was like a lunatic asylum. A few days afterwards it was announced that Braine had resigned, had been re-elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Fisk had secured the coveted Colonelcy. It was done quietly. There was no noise, and the fact that the Board of Officers took him in without even a squeak led to the suggestion that perhaps the Erie Railroad Company would not pay so big dividends at the succeeding declaration as at the preceding one. The Ninth Regiment seemed to have been galvanized into new life. In a few months its roll showed over 1,100 members. New uniforms were ordered, and, in the hands of experienced drill-masters, it attained a degree of efficiency to which it had never before aspired. Frequent parades showed Fisk at the front resplendent and fat. If an objection was raised that Fisk did not improve in military tactics as rapidly as did the regiment, and that he still round himself floundering around in the primary department of the School of the Soldier. When his attention was called to it, Fisk grinned and ordered a parade. The line was formed and turned over by the Adjutant. Fisk did pretty well at first. He got the regiment into Broadway, and by platoons they marched down, Fisk looking neither to the right nor the left. Out came the crowd to see the show. The grand band blared and crashed, and Cornet Levy's diamond flashed brighter than ever. None but Fisk knew the destination of the parade. Arriving at Courtlandt street, Fisk yelled. "Left forward, fours left!" and turned his horse toward North River. Obeying the order as given (it should have been "Right forward, fours right"), the regiment turned off towards the East River, and it was not until Fisk reached Greenwich street that he missed his army, and then he rode sorrowfully home, alone.

Nor are there a few who point to the following incident as an illustration of the evil of electing citizens to high militia offices: In the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment,

A NEWLY-FLEDGED CAPTAIN,

on a field-day, imperilled the lives of the inhabitants around about the Prospect Park Parade Ground. Drilling his company in riot-fighting, he gave the order, "Load! Charge cartridge! ram home! prime! carry arms! ready! aim! fire—d—n it!" and sixty-nine ramrods went whistling through the air, and the gory corpses of two cows and a dog left no doubt upon the soldierly quality of low firing as exemplified by the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment.

Another Captain, taken from the civil walks of life, and elevated to the command of a company in the Eighty-second (New York), precipitated the horrible butchery of the 12th of June, 1870. In line on Eighth avenue, and fronting at least 50,000 Irishmen, notwithstanding his strict orders not to fire, he ordered one shot to scare the crowd, and the battle commenced.

And all of these things are taken into consideration by the members of the First Regiment, and the gentlemen with a chip of fingers beside their red noses think that it is, so to speak, "too thin." In short, the heavy-fingered gentry say White is as good a soldier as any in the regiment, though they confess that he is rusty on tactics, and they contend, and contend boldly, that the position of Captain of Company F is held out to him to secure the sudden payment of the $2,500, and that he is willing to use his best endeavors to aid any organization, church or State, of which he is a respected and responsible member.

On the other hand, some of the members of the regiment are in sackcloth and ashes. They claim that a company cannot be built up to a proper standard of excellence unless the commandant be thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office. A man who is not essentially a soldier cannot win the respect of his command, and what will his First and Second Lieutenants think of a Captain who relies upon one of them to bring the company into place in line? They illustrate.

SUPPOSE WHITE SHOULD ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS

of the office, and, coming into line at an exhibition drill, the company marching with arms at a present, should give the command "Order arms!" How is it to be done? Or suppose at a battalion drill the column is in sections of four, and the Colonel should want to get it into columns. The guide is on the right, and White would naturally look to see that the First Sergeant was fast, and down comes the left on the double quick, and where, oh! where is White? Or suppose, like the Brooklyn Captain, he should forget one of the "nine times" in loading, and should send the ramrods of his company into the unsuspecting public. They think of these things with terror; but there he is, a duly-elected elephant, and some job must be put up to get him out.

Now, White must go before

THE BOARD OF OFFICERS

for investigation into his ability to fill the office, and there is where they think they will catch him. It is said the officers do not look with any more favorable eye upon the election than the rest of the members outside of Company F, and they have fixed certain questions, apparently easy, but which will trip Capt. White as sure as he shows himself. They will examine him first in the manual, and order his place from an order arms to a right-shoulder shift. It is a pretty motion, when done by an expert, this raising the musket from the ground to the shoulder and catching it, all with one hand; but unfortunately it is not provided for in Upton, and the absence of such provision is evidence that it cannot be done. Then they will order a left-shoulder shift from the right shoulder, and if he moves an eyelash he is gone. Then they will order a left-shoulder change, and from that to order arms. Capt. White will probably get his gun somewhere, but it will awaken no complimentary smile from the august Board, who are inculcating the fundamental principle of warfare that no soldier is compelled to obey a wrong order.

"Capt. White," inquires one of the Board, "upon an order to march, with which foot do you step out?"

"The left," says Capt. White, and now he feels at home. Any fool would know that.

"Any exception to that rule?" asks the officer carelessly, apparently paying no attention to his question.

Alas! poor white.

"No, sir," he responds.

And the Board smile. It is an old gag, and every man who wears a cap whether he ever snapped one or not knows of it, except Capt. White.

"How, sir!" frowns the officer, "Do I understand you, sir! No exception, sir! Attention! half file, side step to the right!"

Capt. White sees it at last, but too late. The examination is over, the candidate is rejected. There is a vacancy in Company F.

"But when does this examination come off?" ask the thick-fingered brethren.

"In a few weeks," respond the regiment, except Company F.

"Perhaps the appropriation may be secured in the meantime," muse the owners of the fingers, as they depart.

It is an infamous thing to accuse the regiment of securing the election of Ald. White to the position of Captain in the organization to win his influence in gathering up the $2,500, and it is equally scandalous for members of the other companies to accuse Company F of being honeyfuggled into accepting the Alderman as commandant. The thing is mixed up anyway, and it might be a good scheme for the Council to investigate the election and ascertain whether one of its members is bulldozer or bulldozee.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE REVIVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Being myself "an Episcopalian of more than forty years' standing," I could not but feel interested in the replies which "Anxious Inquirer" received in your last issue, professing, as I do, to fall behind no one in love for my Church and (I may say with all humility) in knowledge of its history and laws, having been brought up at the very feet of Gamaliel, and having memories which reach back to the time when the wise and godly men who framed the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America" still lived among us,—men who, having passed recently through the conflicts and struggles which marked the birth of the new State and Church, had no time or thought for the nonsense which seems to be filling the minds of their (I had almost said degenerate) successors,—heirs who have entered upon the full enjoyment of their heritage without thought or appreciation of the toil and anxiety which secured it. The answer given by "Episcopalian" as to why the Church does not join in the work of revival now going on, "that it does not wish to," though not distinguished for logic or Christian courtesy, is nevertheless the true one,—there being no reason in its constitution or laws why it should not now, as in the times of the great revival when the Church added to the Church daily such as should be saved." That the Lord does bless work sincerely undertaken and carried on in His name, though in channels that may seem irregular, we have abundant evidence, both from Scripture and the history of our Church, more than one of our own Bishops acknowledging their conversion due to just such "irregular" instrumentality. Could St. Peter speak from Heaven would he not rebuke the arrogance and narrow-mindedness which would limit the gifts of God by the warning, "What God hath cleansed that call not thou common or unclean." At the same time, as an organized and independent Church, we have a full right to our own convictions and our own methods in dealing with such matters, and, if our pastors and teachers find those committed to their charge growing and developing in holy life and knowledge, that an earnest inquiry for, and interest in, the salvation of souls is everywhere prevailing and increasing, that their people are all "asking the way to Zion with their faces thitherward," what evidence would they need more of the blessing of God on their own means and method of instruction and awakening? Therefore, let us close with the warning to both sides, "If this counsel or this work of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." CATHOLIC.

NOT GUILTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In your issue of THE TRIBUNE of the 30th ult. you accused me of being the leader of a gang of thieves, of being hotly pursued and captured with them by Officer Dunne, which was false. I was arrested only on suspicion. The officer did not run after me, nor did he catch me in company with thieves. I was in the company of respectable young gentlemen. I was also honorably discharged as soon as I got a trial. I would like you to correct your statement of the 30th ult. I have always borne a good reputation, and have never been associated with thieves. Yours respectfully, MICHAEL CAGNEY.

SURE CURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—I have been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE since it was started, and I like it very much, and would like to give a remedy for catarrh by which my husband and several other gentlemen have been cured: Take one-third pulverized saltpetre and two-thirds pulverized sugar, mix well, and snuff two or three times a day, and it will prove a sure cure. To those having cockroaches in their houses, I was told by a friend to use pulverized borax, sprinkled all over the shelves and woodwork. In about three weeks from the time I had no cockroaches around the house.

R. L. W.

THE METHODIST BOOK-CONCERN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Perhaps it is not generally known that the agents of the above-named institution are not practically its managers. The conduct of its business affairs seems to be wholly in the hands of its employes,—a favored few selected from the families of Chicago ex and active Presiding Elders,—who insult or flatter the patrons of the Concern as the master it strikes us that the Church ought either to donate its publishing interests to these men, or else insist upon their proper management of them. METHODIST.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day and adopted the following resolution: That, in consequence of the weight of mess-pork in the United States being reduced to 180 pounds per barrel, and the duty on meat coming from there being one cent per pound, the duty on each barrel of pork should be reduced by the Government from $2 per barrel to $1.30. A deputation was appointed to lay the matter before the Government.

A grand banquet will be given here shortly after the opening of Parliament, when the Governor-General will present the medals won by Canadians at the Centennial. The Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces, the members of the Dominion and Provincial Cabinets, the United States Centennial Commissioners, Foreign Commissioners and Consuls, Mayors of cities and towns in the Dominion, and other gentlemen approved of by a general committee having the matter in charge, are to be invited.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Lynch to-day publishes a letter in the *Irish-Canadian*, a newspaper printed here, which was considered to speak his sentiments. He says the Catholic body has no accredited organ in this province, and no association of persons or journal has any right to dictate on subjects affecting Catholic interests without consulting the prelates of the Church, who are the natural guardians of those interests.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—The examination in the Molson's Bank embezzlement case was opened to-day. Wolfenstan Thomas, Manager, deposed that Glass, one of the accused clerks, admitted that he had taken about $15,000 to supply margins on telegraph and other stocks, which declined rapidly during November.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—Owing to a large quantity of goods being forwarded from Canada to the Sydney, Australia, Exhibition, it has been found necessary to dispatch another vessel, and the bark Escort will leave New York on the 15th inst. The fact that the Dominion Government pays the ocean freight is a great inducement to manufacturers to exhibit.

A Horrible Existence.

Gold Hill (Nev.) News.

Peter Larkin, the convicted murderer of Daniel Corcoran, who has now been in jail for sixteen months, heavily ironed, has a weary time of it, and a minute description of his daily life must fill one with pity for any human being so placed, no matter what his crimes may have been. His cell is a badly ventilated wooden box, air being admitted only from a small hole in the top and an 8x12 wicket in the door. The box is as dark at noon as at midnight, and the only light furnished is a tallow candle. Each day he is allowed to leave the cell and walk up and down the corridor for a short time, dragging his shackles with him. This is called exercise. Once in a way, as an especial favor, the jailer opens the door and lets him into the outer apartment. Here Larkin can regale his eyes with the daylight and watch through the window the people passing on the street. The friends of the prisoners are allowed to bring them Eastern and San Francisco newspapers, and they thus manage to while away many a weary hour. But Larkin cannot read, and he has only his pipe and his own horrible thoughts for company. There is a dog that makes his home in the jail, and the murderer, when allowed to have the animal in his cell, spends hours in petting and playing with this four-footed friend. It is his only amusement, and he never tires of it. He is now buoyed up with the hope that his friends will save him from the gallows and succeed in getting his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. His jailers say that he hopes for a lifelong cell in the State Prison as ardently as other men long for riches and all the pleasures they give.

ILLINOIS.

Legislators' Certificates—Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a circular to the members-elect of the General Assembly, notifying them that when they come to take their seats their certificates will be handed them. This course is rendered necessary, as when the certificates are mailed to members they generally forget to bring them along when they come to the Legislature, and duplicate certificates have then to be prepared.

The biennial report of the Auditor of Public Accounts is in press. It is accompanied by thirty-seven very complete and exhaustive tables, the footings of which are as follows: Total fund in State Treasury Dec. 1, 1874, $2,126,532.06; receipts from Dec. 1, 1874, to Sept. 30, 1876, $9,262,159.99; total, $11,388,702.05; disbursements, $8,979,747.71; balance on hand Oct. 1, 1876, $2,408,954.34. The tables as to taxation are also very full and complete, and show the following figures of all taxes levied for 1874 and 1875: In 1874, State taxes, $3,440,477.48; county taxes, $6,015,388.43; city taxes, $1,450,086.99; town, district, etc., $10,639,461.06; total, $21,545,413.97. In 1875, State taxes, $3,966,506.37; county taxes, $6,488,787.98; city taxes, $6,995,602.31; town, district, etc., $11,-608,414.98; total, $29,007,461.50. The bonded debt of the State outstanding Oct. 1, 1876, is $1,486,600.27. The report states that the receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad fund will suffice to pay the interest on this debt, and extinguish the principal by the time the last falls due, Jan. 1, 1880. Local bonds registered under the act of 1869, and still outstanding, aggregate $14,301,568.31, apportioned as follows: Forty-five counties have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $5,707,204; 237 townships have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $5,650,564.31; sixteen cities have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,108,600; twenty-six incorporated towns have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $435,500; total, $14,301,568.31; bonds registered under the act of 1865, $1,943,136.19; same paid and canceled, $133,-052.73; balance outstanding Sept. 30, 1876, $1,810,073.41, which is apportioned as follows: Seven counties have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,441,978.41; four cities have registered bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,441,978.41; total, $1,810,073.41. Under the Drainage and Levee law of April 9, 1872, the Commissioners of the Sny Island Levees of Adams, Pike, and Calhoun Counties have issued and caused to be registered in this office bonds to the amount of $648,500.

INTIMIDATION AS AN ELEMENT IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1876.—A few words more on the subject of "Intimidation as an Element in Politics" seem to be called for.

In a previous article I laid down the proposition that it was only necessary to adopt the Louisiana precedent as a general rule for the whole country in order to dispense with popular elections entirely and to substitute, in their place, the views of thirty-eight Returning Boards—that this would be a subversion and extinction of the processes by which our institutions are maintained, leading infallibly to anarchy and despotism.

I will now go a step farther, and assert that there has been no evidence presented as yet—no evidence that would be accepted in a lawsuit involving $900—that any parish or any precinct in Louisiana has been carried by intimidation. This remark is not modified by the report of the Sherman Committee sent to Congress by the President yesterday. There have been certain *ex-parte* affidavits submitted, which the Sherman Committee dignify with the name of "proofs." I will not stop to inquire whether the parties making these affidavits are credible witnesses; whether the affidavits are signed with the names of the deponents or with a mark; or whether the deponents possess sufficient intelligence to know what they have signed, or put their marks to. It is sufficient that the affidavits are *ex-parte*; that there has been no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses; that in the only case where cross-examination was attempted it was summarily checked and refused by the Returning Board. Every lawyer knows that such affidavits are not evidence, and that they would not be accepted in a case involving the value of a pair of boots. Yet in a case involving the Presidency of the United States—yes, involving the whole character and future destiny of our Government—it is claimed that intimidation has been clearly made out, such intimidation as warrants the throwing out of 10,000 votes legally polled in Louisiana on the 7th of November last!

There being, as I have shown, no legal evidence of such a fact, what are the presumptions? I will proceed to show:

On the 14th of January, 1875, the Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented to the National House of Representatives the report of a sub-committee appointed to investigate the last previous election in Louisiana. This report is signed by Charles Foster, of Ohio; William W. Phelps, of New Jersey; and Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, two Republicans and one Democrat, and was adopted by the whole Committee before its presentation to the House. I make a brief extract from this report, and invite particular attention to it:

When the papers of the Returning Board were produced before your Committee there was found among them an affidavit by Mr. Wells, the President of the Board, declaring that intimidation had existed at certain polls in that parish (Rapides), and that the returns from those polls should therefore be rejected. The counsel for the Democratic Committee testified that they had no opportunity to contradict the statements of this paper; that they had never seen or known of it before, and that upon an examination of the papers before the Board, while the proofs were in type, it was not among them. The counsel for the Republican Committee reserved the right to make explanation upon this point, but offered none. The affidavit was dated — day of December, 1872. It appeared that Gov. Wells was not himself in the parish on the day of election, and though at the opening of their first session your Committee declared their intention to examine into the action of the Returning Board, Gov. Wells never came forward as a witness. At the close of our proceedings leave was asked that his deposition might be given in. This we declined and Mr. Wells was invited to appear before the Committee, or to have one come. Leave was also given for taking his testimony by a Commissioner, if he declined to appear; but this was not availed of. Your Committee are therefore constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board in the rejection of these returns in the Parish of Rapides, and giving the seats for that parish to the Republican candidates, was arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant of law.

It so happens that this parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation, many witnesses of which, of both parties, were examined with reference to it. They show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair, and peaceable election and registration there; there was no evidence of any intimidation of voters practiced on the day of election, although it was asserted that intimidation of colored men before the election had been effected by threats of refusal to employ them or to discharge them if they voted the Republican ticket. No evidence, either of discharge or of refusal to employ, was produced. Certain witnesses, themselves every one officeholders, testified generally to such action; but hardly any one was able to specify a single instance in which he heard any employer threaten to discharge any voter, or knew of any employe being so threatened or discharged. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such a threat or to the execution of such a purpose, whether before or after the election.

The action of the Returning Board in the Parish of Rapides alone changed the political complexion of the Lower Houses, and their action in the other parishes was equally objectionable.

The report from which the foregoing is extracted may be found in the Annual Cyclopedia of 1874, pp. 736-742.

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Wells, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, was found guilty by a Committee of Congress, a majority of whom were Republicans in good and regular standing then as now, of having sworn to a state of intimidation which did not exist, and that he was not even in the parish where and when the alleged intimidation was practiced; that, when these grave facts became known to the Committee, they invited the said Wells to appear before them, or, if he preferred, to go before a Commissioner for further examination, and that he declined to do either. It appears also that the throwing out of certain returns of the Parish of Rapides in this instance, on the *ex-parte* and false affidavit of Mr. Wells himself, gave a majority of the Legislature to Mr. Wells' faction, and that without such throwing out of votes the majority would have been on the other side!

Now, if the affidavit of Mr. Wells was false in a similar case only two years ago, what are the presumptions regarding the *ex-parte* affidavits of his underlings in the present case? The Committee tell us that the Parish of Rapides was chosen as a sample parish of intimidation in the election of 1874, and that they found there had been no intimidation whatever; it was all a lie from beginning to end.

It is worth notice here that the Sherman Committee, while furnishing a sketch of the life and public services of Mr. Wells, omit to mention this interesting fact in his record, and, while indorsing the characters of two members of the Returning Board, fail to give us any voucher for Mr. Wells in his particular. Presuming that they were not ignorant of the report of the Foster-Phelps Committee of last year, this appears to be a remarkable case of the *suppressio veri*. Assuming to give to the public facts worthy of consideration and attention in the past career of the President of the Louisiana Returning Board, they have suppressed the only really important fact bearing upon the case.

There is something almost grotesque in the cheers that are sent up since the latest decision of Mr. Wells and his Returning Board. Albeit they have a hollow sound, one cannot help asking what they signify and what meaning they carry to the breasts of intelligent citizens unbiased by the thought or expectation of official preferment. The questions such citizens are asking themselves everywhere are these: Is the American plan of representative government coming to an end? Has universal suffrage proved a failure? Is it decreed in the book of fate that the Centennial of our nation shall inaugurate its dissolution and decay? Was the Union in as great danger when Lee was marching on Gettysburg as it is to-day?

If I were an enemy to the Union; if I desired to see its flag torn to shreds, its honor trailed in the dust, and its name blotted out, I should rejoice as I see has been done in Louisiana and pray that the action of Mr. Wells' Returning Board might receive the sanction and support of a national party organization. For with that precedent established, with that lie thrust into the delicate and many-wheeled machinery of our Government, I should feel sure of its early destruction. In place of public discussions and the other time-honored processes of ascertaining the popular will, we should soon have only the competition of rival Returning Boards and hostile affidavits. Only a few days ago we were threatened with the throwing out of votes in Cook County, which would have resulted in giving certificates of election to candidates who were in a minority of more than 2,000 votes. If the Louisiana transaction had then been an accomplished fact and had received the sanction and acquiescence of the Republican party of the nation, who doubts that the votes *would* have been thrown out? And would not the act have been justified by the highest possible precedent? Even now we see the Democrats moving heaven and earth to cast out Republican Electors, undeniably chosen by a majority of the votes, in Vermont, in Nebraska, and in Oregon, seeking to recover by a technicality what has been wrested from them by—let us say by the man Wells, his character having been already sufficiently defined. And so it will go on—each party exclaiming:

The villainy you teach me I will execute,
—until the principles and processes of our Government are wholly submerged and lost sight of. What kind of a spectre may be discerned in the distance I leave to the reader's imagination.

Returning to my original proposition that intimidation in elections is a matter of opinion, uncertainty, and guess-work, and that in no event can it be made a good reason for throwing out the votes of those who have taken no part in the intimidation, I repeat that the Louisiana precedent—this being its third appearance in our politics—substitutes the views of Returning Boards in place of elections by the people, and therefore involves the subversion of the processes by which our institutions are maintained. There is no reason why it should stop with Louisiana; there is every reason for it to spread and become general, till everybody is "bulldozed." Has the negro in the South, in his ignorance and poverty, anything to rely on, present or future, except his numerical strength? Cut from under him the fact that he counts one every time he puts a ballot in the box, and you have taken from him everything you supposed you had given him when you enfranchised him. And this is what you do in every Southern State the moment you substitute the opinions of Returning Boards in place of the votes legally polled. Those who have devised this system are architects of their country's ruin, and those who sanction it are accessories after the fact.

HORACE WHITE.

HYMENEAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 7.—Miss Sadie Buckingham, of Normal, one of the belles of that city, and a wealthy heiress, was married to-night to Mr. Jule L. Freeman, of the United States Navy. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Freeman, and was a very elegant affair.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 7.—A quiet wedding uniting the lives of two of the most estimable members of Bloomington society, occurred this evening. Mr. Charles A. Coe and Miss Jessie F. Fell were married at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Kersey H. Fell, on East Grove street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. S. Thompson, pastor of the Free Congregational Church. Only a few intimate friends were present. Many beautiful and valuable presents were received.

BILLS OF LADING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements reported on the question submitted by the Board of Trade of Chicago, on the subject of the rights of holders of bills of lading, and the advisability of making them negotiable and transferable. A long opinion from Elliott Shepard was read. It relates to how far the Legislature should be invoked. A draft of an act was also read. It provides that bills of lading be transferable, and the right of possession to be vested by the indorsement of the holder to any other transferee. This would place bills of lading on nearly a similar footing to commercial paper. The report was adopted, as was also the opinion and act drawn up.

Celery as a Cure.

Journal of Chemistry.

The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season and onions in its stead when not in season."

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in winter from his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's meat extract, under the name of ox-celery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little afflicted with the very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of perfumery of our acquaintance, some years ago, commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted persons who, by overindulgences, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.

Worth and the Duchess.

Worth is in trouble again—with a spirited Parisian Duchess this time. He had, after a full fortnight's consultation and an infinite deal of assistance on the lady's part, designed a toilet of toilets, magnificent, unique. Not long afterwards the Duchess, while at her milliner's, was surprised rather than pleased to discover displayed on the milliner's sofa the exact duplicate of her costume, the same shades, the same trimmings, everything. The milliner also patronized Worth. The patrician, furious, sent word to M. Worth that she did not want the dress; he returned reply that it had been ordered and executed according to order, and must be accepted and paid for. Thereupon the Duchess took a fearful revenge. She wrote to M. Worth: "I shall take and pay for the dress, but not wear it. I send you this by my cook; you will be so good as to alter the costume so that it will fit her." And now that cook on her day out appears in one of Worth's most exquisite creations, and the cream of the joke is that the blow has been effectual, and Worth thinks himself disgraced!

COAL-TROUBLES.

Suspension of Production in the Lackawanna Region.

Contest Between Colliers and Operators—40,000 Men Out of Work.

Unsettled State of Affairs in the Wyoming Region—All Quiet in the Lehigh District.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 4.—As was expected, the coal-producing and transportation companies operating in this part (and the surrounding districts) of the great Lackawanna anthracite region have determined to suspend operations at the collieries owned or controlled by them, on the 15th inst. The announcement made by the Superintendents of the companies to the miners, of the intended cessation of operation at the mines, has naturally created considerable dissatisfaction, which

GROWS IN INTENSITY MOMENTARILY.

Upon the dissemination of the unwelcome intelligence, at this period of the season, when there is always more or less privation among the working classes of the mining country, the colliers and laborers assembled together, and denounced in unmeasured and bitter tones the operators' action. White public meetings of this character were being held in numerous mining towns, the executive officers of the governing branch lodges of the Miners' National Association held private conferences in this city, at Hyde Park, Dunmore, Carbondale, and elsewhere, to decide what course should be mapped out for the guidance of the members of the Association.

It was generally agreed that the operators' movement was uncalled-for, unjust, and needed a rebuke of the strongest kind upon the part of the miners and their co-laborers. The sentiments of the majority of the attendants appeared to be, that the operating and carrying companies had resorted to the shut-down scheme at this time to have an opportunity to

FORCE UP THE PRICES OF COAL

at the seaboard, as they had all been rushing coal to the city depots at a great rate for some months past, and piling it up for future speculative purposes. After a general review of the situation in the coal-fields, and the condition of the laboring classes, it was resolved that the companies, particularly the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson, be requested to rescind their proposition. It was further determined that, if the request was refused, the men should be ordered to "stand out." This was done last Saturday, and since that time the greater portion of the members of the Union have remained idle, awaiting, in accordance with the order of the executive head of the Association, the response of the companies.

The intelligence has arrived to-day that there will not be any alteration in the decision of the operators; and the result is, the malcontent workingmen still remain idle. Other negotiations are pending with the agents of the companies,—the Miners' Association leaders asking for some sort of a compromise arrangement. But, from what can be ascertained in official quarters, it is not probable the companies will change their decision in any form whatever, so as to let the miners have employment at the collieries after the 15th day of this month.

It appears foolish and indiscreet to some people that the miners should adopt what is termed a suicidal policy; but the colliers say they are prepared to

FIGHT THE OPERATORS FOR FULLY SIX MONTHS,

and are going to do it. They also contend that the quantity of coal on hand, now

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the George H. Tyler Troupe. "Humpty Dumpty."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "The Lucky Star."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Stickney & Co.'s New York Circus.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 30, A. F. and A. M.—Hall No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock prompt, for work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Friday) evening, at 6 and 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S CONCLAVE, No. 1 K. of R. C. and K. of the H. S.—Sir Knights are hereby summoned to the annual Conclave this (Friday) evening, Dec. 8, for the election of officers and payment of dues.
A. R. H. AYKINS, M. P. S.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 92¾.

There was an attempt to smooth over the fraudulent trick in Oregon by representing that the Democrat appointed as Elector by the Governor had selected two Republicans to act as his associates. But Senator MITCHELL explains that these so-called Republicans were both Democrats, and voted for HAYES under orders. The one vote was all that was needed, and no Republican in the State would have consented to be a party to the shameful transaction.

Little doubt remains that the British Government has experienced religion on the subject of the extradition of criminals, and that the blunder perpetrated in the WINSLOW case will be corrected with all convenient expedition. It is expected that BRENT, the Louisville forger, will be extradited at the end of fifteen days. Unfortunately WINSLOW and GRAY are at present beyond the reach of the English authorities, but detectives are on their track, and there is hope of their eventual capture and surrender to the United States.

The depth of infamy to which the Governor of Oregon descended in his attempt to defeat the will of the majority in that State by stealing the vote that was expected to elect TILDEN is revealed in our dispatches this morning. By means of sharp practice of the lowest and most contemptible order, —trickery that would scarcely be creditable to a bunko-steerer,—the Democratic Governor and Secretary of State undertook to entrap the Republican Electors into the scheme of smuggling in a vote for TILDEN. But the confidence-game failed, and the bogus check was not cashed. It is no wonder that the people of Oregon should be wrought up to the pitch of burning Gov. GROVER in effigy.

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and GLEAVES yesterday took the oath of office and were formally inaugurated by the Legislature in joint session as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina. The inaugural speech of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, delivered in the Hall of Representatives, was earnest, dignified, and manly in tone and character, and at the same time tempered with moderation and a solemn sense of the gravity of the situation. It was the speech of a man who believes that he is right, and who is not to be turned from the difficult and dangerous path he has chosen. The Rifle Clubs of South Carolina have to deal with a man who is a stranger to fear; Gov. CHAMBERLAIN doesn't scare worth a cent.

JOHN MORRISSEY telegraphed from New York last evening declaring all pools off in his box on the Presidential election. Thus the gamblers throw up the sponge and claim a draw. Both parties will get their money back, less the 5 per cent that MORRISSEY will reserve as his commissions for keeping a million or more of other people's cash for several months. It is the plainest possible admission that the Oregon rascality has failed to elect TILDEN. The restoration to circulation of the enormous sums locked up in election-pools will have a healthy effect on the business of the country, besides ending the painful suspense of thousands of men who could poorly afford to lose the money they had foolishly wagered. Now that the gamblers have weakened on TILDEN, the rest of the Democrats may as well "give up the pot."

A plan is suggested in our Washington dispatches whereby the difficulty in regard to the vote of Oregon may be overcome without setting on foot the undesirable practice of going beyond the face of the returns, and giving the House a precedent for like action in the case of the three disputed Southern States. The plan contemplates that the President of the Senate shall open both the false and the true returns from Oregon, and, perceiving from the former that the Governor's certificate was issued to two of the legitimate Republican Electors, he will have conclusive evidence of the validity of the action of a majority of the College in choosing an Elector to fill the vacancy. In this way, it is claimed, the facts and the merits of the question will be apparent on the face of the returns from Oregon, and the bogus will be made to serve the purpose of proving the legitimacy of the true. The plan has the merit of justice and equity, but it does not follow that the House Democracy will submit to it on that account. To do what is fair and right in the Oregon case is precisely what the Democrats do not intend.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and stronger yesterday. Mess pork closed 47½@50c per brl higher, at $16.57½@16.60 for December and $16.72½@16.75 for January. Lard closed 15@17½c per 100 lbs higher, at $10.10@10.12½ for the year and $10.15@10.17½ for January. Meats were ¼c per lb higher, at 6¼c for new shoulders, boxed, 8¾c for do short-ribs, and 8¾c for do short-clears. Highwines were nominal, at $1.06@1.06½ per gallon. Flour was in active demand and stronger. Wheat closed 1½c higher, at $1.19¾ for December and $1.20½ for January. Corn closed ¼c higher, at 45¼c for December and 45¼c for January. Oats closed ¼@¾c higher, at 33¼c for December and 34c for January. Rye was stronger, at 72@73c. Barley closed firm, at 69¼c for January. Hogs were more active and stronger, advancing 5@10c and closing at $5.70@6.00 for packing hogs. The cattle market was quiet and unchanged. Sheep were active and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The possibility of a compromise of the Presidential controversy seems to be entertained in Congressional circles, though the probability of such an outcome is very difficult to conceive of. In the House yesterday Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a special Conference Committee, consisting of five members from each body of Congress, to prepare and report without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may be deemed best calculated to remove all differences of opinion, all doubt, and uncertainty as to the rules that shall govern the canvass of the vote for President and Vice-President. Upon the suggestion of the Democrats the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. MCCRARY is a member, and made a privileged subject to be reported on at any time. In view of the Oregon complication there is small likelihood that the Senate and House could agree upon any plan of compromise; in fact, Mr. HEWITT, the authorized spokesman of the House Democracy, yesterday stated specifically that the only compromise to be entertained by his side was one that allowed the House to elect a President and the Senate a Vice-President.

Congressman HEWITT has had another interview with the President, and one which he will be in no hurry to report the particulars of. Neither will he be in a position to give a distorted version of the talk, since it was had in the presence of witnesses this time. It appears that HEWITT was regaled with some very emphatic language bearing upon the Democratic conspiracy to capture the Government, and he is said to have left the White House with a large-sized flea in his ear. The plan was to wheedle the President into some declaration of policy less inimical to the grand larceny which the Tildenites have in view—some abandonment of the President's stern resolve to see that equal justice is done, and that fraud and trickery shall not prevail. A telegram from WADE HAMPTON, agreeing to guarantee peace if the troops were withdrawn from South Carolina, failed to pave the way to the President's good graces; its only effect was to elicit the reply that the presence in Columbia of heavily-armed Rifle Clubs was an indication of the kind of peace that would prevail if the troops were now withdrawn, and that no order would be issued for their removal until assurances had been received from the proper authorities that their presence was no longer necessary. Altogether HEWITT made a bad job of it, and will probably give the President a wide berth hereafter.

THE OREGON FRAUD.

The action by the Governor of the State of Oregon in issuing a certificate to a person as Presidential Elector which the record shows was not elected by the people, and this person having voted for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, a new complication is added to the Presidential question. The facts are few and simple: At the election in Oregon there was a clear and undisputed majority of about 1,200 for the three Republican Electors. One of these persons, by the name of WATTS, when elected was a Postmaster, and was therefore ineligible. When the time came for issuing certificates of election to the Electors, the Governor decided that WATTS, being ineligible, was not elected, but that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes, CRONIN, a Democrat, was elected; and he commissioned CRONIN and the other two Republicans as Electors. The two Republican Electors, refusing to recognize CRONIN, declared a vacancy, which they filled, and these cast three votes for HAYES and WHEELER; CRONIN in like manner, holding the Governor's certificate of election, declared two vacancies, filled them with alleged Republicans, and the three cast two votes for HAYES and WHEELER and one vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. The law of the United States governing these proceedings is as follows:

Each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its College of Electors when such College meets to give its Electoral vote.

The Electors for each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct. It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors on or before the day on which they are required, by the preceding section, to meet. The Electors shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice-President, and *shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the Electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the Executive of the State.*

It will be seen that the certificate of the Governor as to who are the Electors is made part of the record of the action of the Electors in voting for President and Vice-President. In this case of Oregon, these lists of Electors, certified by the Governor, accompany the records of the votes by CRONIN and his associates. From each of the thirty-eight States the certificates of the action of the Electors will be accompanied by these lists of the Electors, certified by the Governor, as showing their authority to act as Electors. From South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and now from Oregon, will be sent up the certified votes of persons claiming to be Electors, who will have no certificates of appointment from the Executive, as the Democratic Electoral candidates in three of those States have gone through the farce of casting their votes for TILDEN.

The action of the Governor in Oregon is conspicuously scandalous. In the first place, the Elector WATTS had resigned his office as Postmaster and was eligible; but, even if he were ineligible, he had received a majority of the votes, and it was no part of the Governor's duty, nor within his authority, to determine the question of WATTS' eligibility. But the Governor went still further, and decided that WATTS, who was elected, being ineligible in his opinion, was not elected, and that CRONIN, who was not elected, being legally eligible (!) and having received a minority of votes, was elected! There are cases in the English parliamentary practice where it has been decided that when the person receiving the greatest number of votes was notoriously ineligible, and was voted for after notice of that fact, in such case the candidate receiving the highest number of votes given for an eligible person would be legally elected. But this doctrine has been wholly rejected in the United States,—by both Houses of Congress, by the State Legislatures, and by the Courts of all the States. The whole American law on this subject is summed up in *Cravy on Elections*, p. 167, etc., and there is no room for doubt on that point. That the action of the Governor, in awarding the certificate of election to CRONIN, a minority candidate, is illegal and without any authority, is indisputable; but the Democrats exultantly and tauntingly ask, "Where is the power to reverse or set his action aside?" It will not do to say that he *could not* declare CRONIN elected, when another person had received a majority of the votes cast, because he has done so! *Prima facie*, the vote of Oregon is certified, according to the forms of law, as two for HAYES and WHEELER and one for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and on the table of votes the record will stand if uncorrected, TILDEN, 185; HAYES, 184. There is no respectable lawyer in the United States who will contend that the Governor acted legally in awarding the certificate to CRONIN, but, nevertheless, it stands on the record, and will stand so until that record is changed in some way by some competent authority. The vote given by the Republican Electors in Oregon who received the majority vote will not be accompanied by the list of Electors certified by the Governor to have been appointed, but will be accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of State of the official canvass of the popular vote of the State for Electors, which will show that they received a majority of the votes cast. The act of Congress requires that the vote shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Governor reciting the names of the Electors appointed, and in this case the Governor has acted fraudulently, as the record shows, in giving a certificate to one of the minority candidates. All this brings the question down to the point of who is to decide between conflicting returns of the Electoral votes? Is there any person who can legally go behind the certificate of the Governor as to who were appointed Electors, and who is that person? Is it the President of the Senate? If there be no office known to the law authorized to go behind these certificates, must the fraud stand unchallenged? Must this rascally fraud in Oregon pass not only as a precedent, but must it be permitted to decide an election for President?

We have too much respect for the ordinary intelligence of the Democratic leaders to suppose that they believe this outrageous fraud in Oregon will bear examination. But we think it has been planned and executed to compel the Republicans in Congress to accept the election of TILDEN obtained under such circumstances, or consent to a re-enactment of the joint-rule No. 22, under which either House may object to and cause the rejection of the vote of any State. To consent to such a rule is to give authority to the rejection of the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and other States, including this vote of Oregon; in which case, no person having received a majority of the whole Electoral vote, the House of Representatives will elect the President and the Senate will elect the Vice-President. The action in Oregon is a trick, a dishonorable trick, which, however opposed to law, has nevertheless been so far successful as to give to TILDEN and HENDRICKS a *prima facie* majority upon the returns by the Electors whose appointments are certified to by the Governors. There the matter stands at this time, and the question of power to revise, annul, reject, or correct the returns as made to the President of the Senate has received new interest, and if possible new importance.

THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

The Brooklyn catastrophe, unlike nearly all other similar calamities, was not exaggerated in the first reports. On the other hand it grows in horror by day, and even hour by hour. The number of bodies already taken out is largely over three hundred, and no one can yet say how many more burned and blackened bodies are buried in that horrible pit. The mere contemplation of the scene in the galleries on that awful night is enough to freeze one's blood. The most graphic pen would fail to picture the awful horror; the wild, despairing rush of men and women to the staircases; the shrieks and cries of horror as the flames came nearer and nearer; the trampling of the strong upon the weak; the frenzied horror of some and the awful paralysis of others; the sudden breaking away of the stairs beneath the pushing, struggling mass of poor humanity, wildly fighting for life; the multitude hurled to the floor beneath; the sudden crash of the auditorium floor and the precipitation of all these poor, maimed, mangled, and suffocated creatures into the cellar beneath, writhing in their agony among blazing beams and falling timbers, until a wave of pitying flame swept over the multitude, ending their agonies, and leaving behind it the solemn silence of death. Probably no calamity of this character has ever occurred before in this country so horrible, or so destructive, or has ever occasioned such a universal feeling of terror over the fate of the dead and of sympathy for the living who lost friends and relatives in the sad and sickening cremation.

We have little expectation, however, that this catastrophe, terrible as it is, will produce such a lasting impression that its lessons will be read with profit, or that those who cater for the public entertainment will be any more watchful of the public safety. As it is a more terrible calamity than usual, it will be talked about more than usual, but in the great rush and pressure of business and society matters, in the strife of politicians, and the insatiate demand of the public to be amused, it will soon be forgotten, and the public will keep on going into fire-traps, oblivious of everything but the enjoyment of the hour. It is none the less the duty of the press to sound a note of caution, whether it will be regarded or not. It entails duties and responsibilities both upon theatrical managers and the law-makers. The business manager of the Brooklyn Theatre, speaking of the origin of the fire, says: "A piece of canvas, out of which trees, etc., are made, was broken from its fastenings and hung from the flies, immediately over one of the border-lights, near the centre of the stage. The canvas had begun to smolder, and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air of the half-ignited and highly-inflammable canvas caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to adjoining material equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flames were abortive, and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life." It has been stated before that this piece of burning canvas fell upon the inflammable ceiling or roof of a boxed-in set, representing an interior. There is in the first place no intimation that the gas jets in the border row of lights were shielded at all. It is a matter of fact that in nearly all theatres they are not shielded, being merely set in tin gutters and in close proximity to the drops. Managers will shield footlights with chimneys and wire gauze, although they only threaten the individual upon the stage, and not shield lights set up in the flies that threaten the entire audience every time a draft blows across the stage. In Europe they are rapidly introducing cloth made uninflammable by chemical agencies in all parts of the stage that are exposed to fire. These preparations are well known in this country, and are comparatively inexpensive, and there should be a law compelling their application to all inflammable material upon the stage that comes in proximity to the gas-lights which are now used so profusely. Upon the other lessons of this calamity, growing out of insufficient means of exit from our theatres, concert halls, and public buildings, and defective methods of construction, we have already commented. How many more lives must be sacrificed to carelessness and recklessness, to the greed of money and the cupidity of managers, before our legislators will compel the use of every possible precaution and of every known method of securing public safety? Is this Brooklyn horror to be but a week's wonder? How long will it be in that event before we shall have to chronicle another such calamity in Chicago, bringing horror to our own friends and death into our own homes?

THE FACTS AS TO LOUISIANA.

Precisely how it was arranged, and by whom, that the Electoral vote of Louisiana was to be determined by the counting-out process and by worse, is made clear by the report of Senator SHERMAN and others in behalf of the Committee which went to New Orleans at the request of the President. This report, which the Democratic managers of the House endeavored to dismiss cavalierly, but which they had not the audacity to table without reading, presents the facts as to the election in Louisiana in such fashion that these cannot be misinterpreted. The registry made in 1876 for the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, Ouachita, East and West Feliciana, and Morehouse, was 13,244 colored and 5,134 white voters. At every election except the last, since the enfranchisement of the blacks, the Republican majority in these five parishes has been in about the proportion indicated by the registry. But the result of the late election in these parishes, as claimed and insisted upon before the Returning Board, was a Democratic majority of 4,495. The report shows how that extraordinary result was brought about. If the Republican majority in these parishes was gotten rid of, no matter how, substantially the Republican majority of the State would be gotten rid of; and the bare rejection of the votes of those parishes, disfranchising the Republican majority of about 8,000, was a prime desideratum to the Democratic managers.

Accordingly, to begin with, the Democratic State Committees issued a "confidential" circular urging the formation of parish clubs, which were carefully warned "to do or say nothing that could be construed as intimidation," but recommending that they make a habit of "forming on horseback" in such manner as to make a display that would "impress the timid negro with a sense of their strength." The hint was not lost upon the bulldozers of the parishes named. They accepted the instructions of the Democratic State Committee to beware of intimidation, but to make such a show of strength as would impress the negroes, just as in ante-War days they would have heeded the admonition not to hang a "nigger-stealing" Abolitionist, but only to make such a show of their prowess as would produce an "impression" upon him. The show of strength that was to make the impression upon the negroes, the proofs show, was absolutely confined to the bulldozed parishes, the destruction of the Republican majority in which would be the destruction of that majority in the State. The "clubs" accordingly began riding about after dark, the members armed and masked, to make the desired "impression" on the negroes. In the language of the report, "The proof discloses brief summaries of portions of which are hereto annexed, that, where violence and intimidation were insufficient, murder, maiming, mutilation, and whipping were resorted to. . . . Organized clubs of masked armed men, formed as recommended by the Central Democratic Committee, rode through the country at night, marking their course by the whipping, shooting, wounding, maiming, mutilation, and murder of women and children and defenseless men, whose houses were forcibly entered while they slept, and, as the inmates fled through fear, the pistol and the rifle, the knife and the rope were employed to do their horrid work.

It did not stop even at that. When the day of election came, "spotters" were stationed at each polling-place. These carefully avoided "intimidating" the negro voters, but instead notified each colored Republican voter who came to the polls that if he voted for HAYES and WHEELER he would be "spotted;" and the "spotter," with pen and paper, was there to write down the names of men who on that account were to be "spotted" (the color and size of the paper on which the Democratic ticket was printed exposed the vote), and the dreadful significance of that term "spotted" required no explanation to the men who did not need be told of the torture and murder by the bulldozers, just prior to the election, of colored Republicans who had been "spotted."

Such are the facts established by the testimony which Messrs. SHERMAN, STOUGHTON, GARFIELD, KELLEY, HALE, VAN ALLEN, and the other members of the Committee report, —facts establishing incontestibly the most atrocious outrage upon the ballot ever attempted in this country. And yet it is the defeat of this outrage by the Returning Board which is set up as the justification for the atrocious swindle in Oregon, by which it is proposed to steal the one Electoral vote required for TILDEN.

We have a somewhat strange but not altogether improbable rumor from Washington that Mr. MORRISON, of the House of Representatives, will be in Chicago within a few hours to meet Judge TRUMBULL, and perhaps others, to prepare a series of accusations on which to found articles of impeachment against President GRANT! In the present frenzied condition of the Democratic leaders and office-expectants no act of folly or madness is improbable. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," and the Democratic party seems determined to prove the truth of that proverb. That Judge TRUMBULL favors the impeachment of GRANT, and any other measure however wild and extravagant to get possession of the Government, can readily be understood by those who know the bitterness of his political disappointments, and it is possible that the whole idea of impeachment has originated with him. He is expected home hourly from New Orleans. If there is any scheme of this sort on foot, it is a secret that will out.

CHICAGO GRAIN INSPECTION.

Another urgent reason for the preconcerted and combined action of the Cook County delegation to the Legislature which THE TRIBUNE has suggested is found in the evils of the political grain inspection which prevails in this city. There is no question but the grain trade of Chicago has suffered serious damage from the State inspection instituted for Chicago alone and placed beyond the control of the men who buy and sell. The effect of it is that property is arbitrarily divided into grades which regulate the difference in price without the approval or consent of the owners, without any uniformity in the inspection at different warehouses, and frequently without judgment or intelligence. An effort to apply the same rigid system to other commodities and other traffic would excite a general revolt, and the grain-dealers are entitled to relief.

The grading of grain under honest and expert inspection is unquestionably proper and advantageous; indeed, it was first put in practice in Chicago, and by the same men who now reasonably protest against its misapplication. It was the Board of Trade which asked the Legislature to give grain-inspection the authority of law, but it was not expected that all control of it would be taken out of the hands of the Board. Instead of assisting the Board in establishing a uniform and authoritative system, a law was passed which made Chicago Inspectors a part of the Gubernatorial patronage, and placed one of the most important interests of a great city in the hands of politicians. We do not mean by this that the Grain Inspectors are all politicians, and all totally unfit for their duties, but we do mean that they may be so at any time, and that, ever since the law went into force, there have been constant reasons for complaint. The control of the inspection is vested in a State Board located at the State Capital, remote from the practical operation of the law, and, under our system of politics, is always subject to more or less abuse for partisan or personal ends.

The peculiar injustice of the present law is that it applies to Chicago exclusively, while the other cities in the State are permitted to establish their own grades, change them as frequently as the conditions of the grain demand, and inspect them on a uniform system. In Chicago the grades are fixed arbitrarily by the State, are inelastic and unchangeable except in a certain routine way involving time and expense, and are construed by the individual Inspectors according to individual notions. In illustration of the latter abuse many instances may be cited where the same grain has passed a certain warehouse as No. 2 and been inspected at another warehouse as No. 3, which made a difference of several cents a bushel. Repeated experiences of this kind have disgusted shippers, buyers, and sellers alike, and have driven off a large trade that would otherwise prefer to come to Chicago. Of course it is not only the other cities of this State, but all the competing grain markets of neighboring States, which are given advantages over Chicago by means of this incubus imposed upon handling the grain in this market; and, with no other result than crippling the trade of the chief city in Illinois, the State assumes to exercise an arbitrary and cast-iron control over the price of the grain bought and sold here,—for that is what the inspection amounts to in the end.

What is needed is such a modification of the laws will make it conform to the original purpose of giving the Board of Trade virtually the control of the inspection and at the same time making that inspection authoritative. There is no danger that the Board will abuse this power, for the business of all the men who compose it depends upon the fair and equal treatment of their customers. We have no doubt that the Committee on Grain Inspection of the Board will furnish the Cook County members all the information they desire, and make practical suggestions as to the proper changes to be made in the law. Strenuous opposition to these changes may be expected from some of the country members of the Legislature and those representing cities which benefit by Chicago's misfortune in the matter; but if the Cook County delegation goes to Springfield determined to act as a unit with the purpose of exacting the legislation necessary to the welfare of Chicago in this and other matters, we are confident they can assert sufficient strength to carry the day.

THE FOLLY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats, as usual, have put their foot in it. Their conduct ever since election has been calculated to convince the country that there was no patriotism in their desire to secure control of the National Government. The bluster and threats of resistance, begun before the ballots had been fairly cast on the 7th of November, and vigorously kept up ever since, were evidences of an ugly, vicious spirit, and an infamous desire to get possession of the offices, even if it should be necessary to terrify the country, prostrate business, and risk the horrors and cost of another civil war. So long as this frothy bluster was confined to the mendacious partisan newspapers, partisan stump-speakers, and ward-bummers, the full extent of the contemplated iniquity was not manifest. Perhaps the Democrats were even gaining some hold upon the honest and independent sentiment of the country by reiterating so violently and universally that they were being cheated by the Returning Boards in three Southern States; but if any such delusion obtained, and to the extent that it has been entertained, it has been dissipated fully and finally by the recent official acts of the Democratic leadership, which have shown it to be utterly indifferent to law, justice, and patriotism. Just see what the Democrats have done within two or three days, while crying out vociferously against the alleged frauds on the other side:

1. They refused to admit the new member from Colorado into the House of Representatives, and assumed the right of treating that State as a Territory, though it had complied with all the conditions of the Enabling act, and has become a State in the Union in every sense, and with all the form ever required from any new State. This act would have been bad enough in itself, but its ulterior purpose makes it peculiarly outrageous. The exclusion of the Colorado member is merely incidental to setting up that Colorado, which voted strongly for HAYES and WHEELER, had not the right to appoint Presidential Electors.

2. Of a similar nature and with the same intent was the refusal to admit the new member elected from South Carolina by 7,000 majority to fill a vacancy. His seat is not contested, and there is no question as to his having been elected. But the Democratic majority in the House do not care a rush about his rights or the rights of his constituents; they simply desire to set up the unconstitutional privilege of objecting to the authority of the Returning Board of South Carolina, which certified the election of the HAYES Electors. It was this Returning Board which also certified the election of the Congressman who demands admission, and the Democrats refuse to commit themselves to any recognition of the Returning Board, though it exists and acts by virtue of the laws of South Carolina.

3. But the crowning rascality of all is found in the act of the Democratic Governor of Oregon, who is also United States Senator-elect from that State. There has been no question in that State as to the result of the election; there has been no allegation of fraud; the Secretary of State has certified that all three of the HAYES Electors received a clear majority of the votes; but, in spite of all this, the Democratic Governor assumes to pass upon the qualifications of one of the Electors, decides that he is ineligible to the position, and then gives the certificate of election to the opposing Democratic candidate who had received a minority of the votes. There was never a more flagrant attempt to usurp the power of the people in any form of Government pretending to be republican. If the HAYES Elector was ineligible, the TILDEN Elector certainly wasn't chosen by receiving a minority of the votes, and the law enables the two remaining HAYES Electors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ineligibility of the third. This was the course actually taken and which will undoubtedly be sustained; but in the meantime the desperate villainy of the Democratic Governor is received with shouts of applause from Democrats of high and low degree all over the country.

We submit that it is about time for the Democrats to stop crying "wolf." They can no longer command any respect from decent people. All confidence in the honesty of their intentions and the truth of their charges as to Louisiana is gone forever. They have shown themselves willing to trample law, justice, and the popular will under their feet to arrive at the coveted control of the offices. They have exceeded the most exaggerated infamy they have ever charged upon the Returning Boards of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and they have forfeited all claim to consideration for any charges of this kind they may have put forth pending the final count of the Electoral vote.

It is a well-known fact in insurance circles that the late Continental Life Insurance Company, of New York, furnished the New Jersey Mutual Life with a list of its policy-holders throughout the United States, with a view of endeavoring, through the agents of that defunct concern, to transfer them in a body to the last-named Company. This was to be accomplished by the agents of the Continental obtaining from its policy-holders assignments in blank of their policies. The Continental was placed in the hands of a Receiver, consequently the reserve, or vital power which is supposed to protect the policy, is locked up in the assets, comprising securities of various kinds, many of which are at present unavailable. Therefore, if the policies are assigned to the New Jersey Mutual, and that Company issues its own instead, where is the reserve to protect them? Is the New Jersey Mutual to use the surplus, which it declares in its sworn statement it possesses over and above all liabilities, and which belongs to its own policy-holders, to pay losses which must at once accrue (and which are constantly accruing) on the policies of the Continental? However, the policy-holders of the Continental Life throughout the Northwest will doubtless look carefully after their own interests in this matter, and will not submit to be handed over without thought or care to any Company which may be selected for them. And just here it may be as well to remark that if he who desires to insure his life, for the benefit of himself or family, would take the same pains to inquire into the management as well as the reported financial condition of the Company in which he deposits an annual premium as he would in the case of a real estate transaction, see to it that the abstract of title was perfect, a much safer and better condition of affairs would result to all concerned.

Mr. PERRY H. SMITH, of Chicago, who has been a close observer of the canvass in this State, says: "I say to you deliberately that the people of the West will not stand the barefaced fraud that must be practiced to beat us here. *They will fight before they will submit.* I am no alarmist. I am talking gospel truth."—*Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 4, dispatch to the New York Herald.*

PERRY says there was fraud among the alligators at the election, which is very possible, as the people down there are said to have loose ideas about the way of conducting moral elections, and reform is necessary. They ought to receive instructions from SAM TILDEN and Tammany Hall. They might take a few lessons from MIKE EVANS, "by dang," and ED PHILLIPS, and DAVE THORNTON,—political brethren and townsmen of Mr. SMITH. The people of the West are a warlike race and are hard fighters, as their misguided and erring Southern brethren will cheerfully testify; they are always willing to fight upon sufficient provocation. But no matter how much any of them may be spoiling for a fight, there was nothing in the election down among the alligators to excite their bellicose propensities. Nobody clearly knows which side cheated the most. PERRY fails to tell us, nor does he explain whom the people of the West are going to fight. Is it the South? We hope not. Is it the Knickerbockers of the Hudson, or the Boston Yankees, or the Philadelphia Quakers? Guess not. One thing is very certain: they will not fight each other, no matter who is elected or beaten.

The latest plaint of the metropolitan press is of the unconscionable cost to them of the tardy manner in which Commodore VANDERBILT goes on with his dying, or, rather, goes on living, when his obituary notice has been in type for a year or more in every newspaper office in the city. The expense consists in having to detail reporters to keep watch on the Commodore, that his taking-off may be announced in special editions the instant it occurs. The Commodore himself, in the most accommodating spirit, in the outset, gave orders that the reporters should be received in the parlor, and all facilities extended them for getting off the news of his demise at the earliest possible moment after that occurrence. Later, when, perhaps, he had made up his mind the newspapers were growing too anxious for his shuffling-off, he turned the reporters out, but every night, at 10 o'clock, 13 o'clock, and 2 o'clock, has his medical attendant went to the door to announce to them the state of the Commodore's health. And so it is that the big dailies have to maintain regular staffs of VANDERBILT reporters at a cost, the *Graphic* says, of from $30 to $50 each per week; and, saddest of all, now the dreadful suspicion is afloat that, after this thing has been kept up by the year, so to speak, the Commodore has concluded to recover.

A couple of days before the election ABE HEWITT, the henchman of TILDEN, issued a bulletin warning the public to beware of a pretended confession of BILL TWEED implicating TILDEN in Ring frauds. The "caution" was hand-billed all over New York and neighboring cities. TWEED did not get home for three weeks after the election. NAST in the last *Harper's Weekly* has a picture of the old Democratic King Boss reading the handbill over the inscription of "NEWS to TWEED. Oh, BILL TWEED, thou art mighty yet." It means WILLIAM might a tale unfold which would make every Democratic hair stand on end, and make a sad finale to the "Reformer's" vaulting ambition.

Not only did the Returning Boards declare BREWSTER elected, but gave him a clear majority of 3,427. This was done, of course, in order to help through the State and Congressional ticket. Now, what is THE TRIBUNE going to do about it?—*Times.*

It turns out to be a telegraphic mistake that BREWSTER fell behind as much as was printed in all the Chicago papers. The Press dispatch sent here stated his vote several thousand too low; he ran with the average of his ticket, as shown by the actual returns, and as they were telegraphed to the St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Eastern papers. So THE TRIBUNE has nothing to say about it.

The New York *Times* of the 4th inst. thus discourses of the produce trade of that city:

New York has become the great grain centre of the world—the receipts of flour (reduced to bushels) and grain, for the crop year ending Sept. 1, 1876, having reached the enormous and unprecedented total of 107,273,158 bushels.

We have read that statement a few times before. The figures are large, and it is well to remember them; but why not give a little more recent statistics to show what New York has become, not what she *did* become in 1874!

PERSONAL.

The Khan of Khiva is a merry fellow of 28.

Miss Bessie Turner has disowned her only brother, and he does not seem to be properly grateful for the kindness.

The Shah of Persia is already making his arrangements to go to the Paris Exposition of 1878, strictly incognito.

Albert Garnier, the noted billiard-player, has obtained a divorce from his wife on the score of her infidelity. He retains the custody of their child.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are now traveling in the Holy Land. He won golden opinions from all sorts of people in Greece, where all sorts of people most abound.

Cardinal Antonelli was not a priest when he became a Cardinal, and never afterwards took orders. He used often to serve the mass of his private chaplain, at which it was his custom to attend every morning.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe conducted the Thanksgiving services at the Unitarian Church in Newport, R. I. Her text was taken from the story of the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not as other men were.

A San Francisco attorney who lately committed suicide, wrote a jocular note to the Coroner explaining that he had taken laudanum "with suicidal intent," and hoped the Common Council would not insist on building him a monument.

The New York Art Students' League enters upon the second year of its existence with encouraging prospects. The plan adopted in the schools of the League is based upon that of the Parisian ateliers, so that the students have the full advantage of drawing in all the higher branches of technique.

Persons of sympathetic temperaments may work themselves into a fine frenzy by reading of the romantic train-wrecker who hanged himself in jail when he heard that his wife had applied for a divorce. He would have divorced others by a somewhat summary process; himself he would not divorce.

The principal actors in "The Two Orphans" as last produced at the Brooklyn Theatre were: Miss Claxton, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mrs. Farren, Miss Fannie Morant, Miss Maude Harrison, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Kate Girard, Mr. H. S. Murdock, Mr. Claude Burroughs, and Mr. J. B. Studley,—all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Burroughs, have been often seen in Chicago. Mrs. Farren, years ago, was a favorite "star."

THE TRIBUNE is glad to hear that the Young Men's Christian Association had nothing to do with Mr. Talmage's lectures or with his offensive methods of advertising them. The error in regard to the subject arose from the fact that the lectures were given at Farwell Hall, but it appears that the Young Men's Association were as much annoyed by the advertising tricks resorted to at the hall as were the managers of the Apollo Club concerts.

Constance Fenimore Woolson, the successful writer of magazine poetry, has now in her possession a more ambitious work, which she intends shortly to give to the public. It is called "Two Women," and is a poem of the War, written soon after its close. She withheld it from publication on the advice of friends, but having since subjected it to the test of years and a more mature experience, she thinks it is worthy, with important alterations, to see the light.

Tourgueneff, the famous Russian writer of fiction, although a noble of the bluest Muscovite blood, has always had strong Democratic sympathies. He has of late years been in disgrace at Court, and has been out of the country; but his recent political poem has so established him in popular favor that he contemplates returning to Russia in February or March. Pan-Slavism is now the watchword of the hour in Russia, and every advocate of Pan-Slavic sentiments, who joins enthusiasm to ability, is sure of a hearty welcome.

Dr. Helmbold, the monarch of Buchu, has been divorced from his wife on her application. Although he had expressed great regard for her, and was accustomed to say President Grant had spoken of her as "the handsomest woman in the United States," he changed his tone when the decree was granted, and professed to be highly delighted. He said he must have a banquet to celebrate the occasion, and thereupon dispatched finely-engraved invitations for an entertainment at Delmonico's to prominent gentlemen in all parts of the country.

At the monthly meeting of the Century Club in New York Saturday much interest was shown in two landscapes of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, loaned for the occasion by Dr. Powers, of Bridgeport, Conn. The *Tribune* says that the impression which they created was one of severe disappointment. "It is almost incredible," says the critic, "that a man of mature years, who has studied art so faithfully, and written about it so intelligently and delightfully, should manifest such a cold, mechanical, imperfect apprehension of N

HOLOCAUST.

The Brooklyn Inferno Not Yet Emptied of All Its Dead.

Fears Entertained that a Parquetful May Yet Be Discovered.

Human Scraps, the Remains of Two or Twenty, Taken Out in Boxes.

The Scenes at the Corpse-Choked Morgues Heartrending and Unendurable.

People Just Awakening to the Stupendous Horror of the Calamity.

The Previous Estimate of 350 Thought to Cover All in Sight.

Description of the Inner Scenes During the Struggle for Life.

Names of the Victims Whose Ashes Have Been Identified.

THE MORGUES.

IN AND AROUND THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The streets adjacent to the Morgues and the Brooklyn Theatre this morning were literally jammed. The scenes seemed to indicate that the people had not until this morning been aroused to the extent of the awful calamity which had befallen the city. They came from all parts of the city, as well as from sections of New York, but all seemed to be crowded within three or four blocks immediately surrounding the theatre and the improvised Morgues in Adams street. It was almost impossible for street-cars to pass through, and attempts in that direction seemed absolutely certain to result in trampling down women and children, for not only were both sexes but all ages represented. There were thousands of young girls and thousands of mere infants, many in the arms of nurses, moving up and down the muddy and slippery sidewalks and streets. They gathered in front of the Coroner's office, where it was early learned that they had

TO OBTAIN PASSES

in order to reach the interior of the Morgue, and, at one time, certainly 1,000 or 1,500 persons stood in a long queue, waiting an opportunity to obtain admission. The police were utterly unable to keep order, and one of the Brooklyn regiments had to be called to their assistance. The exhausted firemen had to be relieved in the work of exhumation, and the labor of examination and of preparation for burial of those identified had to be carried on amidst an excitement what was at once intense and wild. Certainly nothing so exciting or so heart-rending as the scenes witnessed in the streets of Brooklyn to-day was ever seen before.

THE ACTUAL NUMBER LOST

will probably never be known, for in many instances the remains were reduced by the fire to a single charred bone, while in the process of digging for bodies the limbs of some were separated and scattered until there was no means of finding out where they belonged. An entire coffinful of such fractions of bodies was collected. The police kept a tally of the number of boxes removed, counting each box carried out on Wednesday as a single body, and thus recorded as the full number recovered; but it was subsequently discovered that the workmen in the pit of the theatre, or

THE CHARNEL-HOUSE,

as it has since come to be called, often placed two and sometimes three bodies, or remnants of bodies, in a single box, and hence a discrepancy exists between the reports of the police and of Coroner Simons. The statement of the latter, as officially made to the jury impaneled, gave the number of bodies recovered and deposited in the Morgue in Willoughby street, and in the improvised Morgue on Adams street at 292. To this number a few may yet be added, but this is not probable. It is ardently hoped and firmly believed that the aggregate will eventually be reduced instead of increased.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE RUINS

was continued to-day by relays of laborers employed in place of the firemen and police. Both these forces were almost exhausted by the continuous hard toil of two nights and nearly two days, and the Thirteenth Regiment State Guard relieved the police on guard duty. Besides the box of scattered limbs, only four bodies were recovered to-day. Subsequent to the discovery of the remains of the two actors, Claude Burroughs and H. S. Murdock, who perished in or near their dressing-rooms, the two morgues were crowded, both within and without. The Coroners wisely made it incumbent on all persons wishing to view the remains to apply at their office for passes.

THE LINE OR QUEUE OF APPLICANTS

stretched for two blocks from their offices, and during the entire day was constantly lengthening. Before noon it was composed almost entirely of those having a personal interest in the sad task of looking upon the disfigured dead, for the merely curious dropped out of the line, unwilling to wait patiently their turn to obtain a pass, only after close questioning by the Coroner. Many persons standing in this line were observed to be

WEEPING SILENTLY,

and the looks of all were of that saddened character which betokened fear of the loss of friends and relatives. Those who obtained passes hurried to the nearest Morgue, in Adams street, and thence, when unsuccessful in their search, hastened to the Morgue in Willoughby street. A cordon of police at each place kept back the surging mass of curious people of all ages and sexes, who filled every part of the street. Within,

THE SCENE

were of the most painful description. Ghastly arrays of charred bodies in all attitudes, betokening the agony in which they died; women sobbing as if heartbroken, and men, too, over remnants of humanity utterly unrecognizable save by jewelry, or keepsakes, or body-marks found upon them; undertakers and their assistants crowding and cramming distorted figures into boxes and coffins and conveying them to rude hearses and wagons outside; black-robed priests and Sisters of Charity aiding here to conceal the repulsive deformities wrought by the flames, and there to console hearts more broken than the poor bodies were; callous police keeping order where it seemed chaos must naturally come. These and like incidents and scenes were the marked characteristics of the horrible hours within the charnel-houses. Many bodies were removed from each Morgue during the day, but enough remained to make the spectacle at each

FRIGHTFUL BEYOND ENDURANCE.

There were no means of preventing the early putrefaction of the bodies left lying there, and at midnight to-night the smell was unendurable. Some disposition of these remains (they cannot be called bodies) will have to be made to-morrow or Saturday, or dangerous results to health may be the consequence. Coroner Simms to-day impaneled a jury, and they viewed the remains and ruins, and obtained some information concerning the disaster, but it will be several days before they can arrive at any conclusion as to the cause of the calamity, or the culpability in the matter, if there was any.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

TALES BY MEN WHO WERE ON THE INSIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The description given by persons who were in the gallery of the Brooklyn Theatre at the time of the disaster is heartrending and horrible. Alfred A. Jones gives the following account of the scene: I was seated next to the front row, but, seeing that something was wrong on the stage, I moved up to the entrance of the tier. While my back was turned shrieks were heard, and the mass of people in the gallery arose in wild confusion. I cannot describe the scene as it was. They were climbing over seats, gripping each other by the clothes, and struggling frantically to get ahead of one another. I saw one man smash a fellow in the face who would not yield to him in the passage, and a big, powerful woman tore her way through and came toward me with scarcely any clothes on her back, and with

BLOOD STREAMING FROM HER NOSTRILS.

Two decent-looking boys got together in the front row, and I saw them clambering over seats and squeezing their bodies through the crowd. One of them was thrown down, and the other turned and called him wildly by name. I got down among the first that escaped, and didn't wait to see what happened.

ANOTHER.

A tall, stout man, who said he was a truckman, gave a very vivid description of the scene. "When the uproar began," he said, "I was seated in the aisle, about the middle of the gallery, and three or four seats from the front. I never saw anything like it. All the people in the gallery seemed to be crowding one on top of the other. There were men there who seemed perfectly frantic. The yells and shrieks I shall never forget to my dying day. 'My wife is down-stairs!' one man cried out, 'let me get her out!' 'We're all safe if you'll only be orderly!' another cried. At the same time, however, he was making the most strenuous exertions to get through the throng. The weakest went down one after another, and the strongest rushed recklessly over them. I could actually hear the bones cracking as the men jumped on the writhing, struggling, helpless mass beneath them. The cries that ascended amid the uproar were heartrending.

'MY GOD! HAVE MERCY ON ME!'

one voice repeated several times. One man managed to crawl from a heap of prostrate bodies, but the struggling throng rushed against him and he spun round towards me and fell almost at my feet. I tried to lift him, but he groaned once or twice and gave a few gasps, and all was over. When I saw it was to be life or death, I made for the door. All I've been telling took place in a few seconds, but there is a picture in my mind I could not paint. When I got out I walked over bodies three or four deep."

PHILIP WANSER

was among the very last to get out of the gallery. He gives the following account of the calamity: "I got in from the row near the stage. I saw the fire from the very first. As I looked up to the gallery the scene was the most terrific that one could imagine. Men and boys were tearing one over another, and the shrieks and oaths were awful. One man clambered up the heap, and was spun round and round on the heads of the throng, he was flung with a crash I could distinctly hear against the back of the gallery. Every one was for himself, and men seemed to become wild beasts. They were threatening and tearing one another with their hands. Seats were piled with prostrate human beings, and, as successful strugglers forced their way over the gasping forms that lay all around, others who had been crushed to insensibility fell as they lost the support of the living. There was nothing for it but for myself, and some others who had waited,

TO WALK OVER THE PILES OF BODIES

on the floor. They were slippery with blood. Hands and feet were protruded here and there, which showed that life was still in some of them. By this time the smoke was dense, and the noise and shouting from the lower part of the house were terrible. I and some others managed to get to the stairway, and we went down in a mass—how I couldn't tell you. All this I have been describing took place in less than two minutes. One man who got out in the crowd just before me showed me his arm, which had been bitten almost to the bone."

THE AWFULNESS OF THE DISASTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The dimensions of the awful calamity which has befallen the City of Brooklyn in the destruction of its principal theatre by fire, and the consequent loss of life, have not yet been realized. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the catastrophe ranks among the most fatal of the kind ever recorded.

According to the statements of all the parties who profess to know anything as to

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE,

it began on the stage. The business manager, Mr. Rogers, says that a piece of canvas, out of which trees, etc., are made, was broken from its fastenings and hung from the flies immediately over one of the border-lights, near the centre of the stage. The canvas had begun to smoulder, and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air of the half-ignited and highly-inflammable canvas caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to adjoining material equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flames were abortive, and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life.

The scene in the gallery after the alarm was raised is described as something horrible even to contemplate.

THE DEAD.

Up till noon to-day, 315 bodies had been removed. Of these, fifty-nine are identified, some by remnants of their clothing remaining, others by watches, chains, and such articles, but only a few by their features. The actors, Claude Burroughs and Harry S. Murdoch, are among those identified.

What are accepted as the bodies of the two actors are simply two black cinders. Around the trunk of one was a scotch and scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of braid, apparently portions of a stage-dress.

EXTENDING THE SEARCH.

This afternoon a number of men will be set to work to clear away all the wreck in the auditory. Hitherto their labors have been chiefly confined to the space formerly occupied by the lobby and stage. It is feared that when a careful search is made in the auditorium the bodies of a good many men who leaped in their frenzy, from the galleries will be discovered. The police allow no person to enter within the walls of the theatre except the men engaged in the search for the dead.

The small parts of the ceilings and floors of the theatre yet remaining are in an unsafe condition.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following:

LIST OF NAMES OF THE IDENTIFIED.

Richard Curren, No. 126 Jay street; John Turner, Jay and Prospect streets; Charles Rome, Prince street; Isaac Lessen, No. 436 Atlantic avenue; James Cassidy, No. 150 Hamilton avenue; James E. Garvey and Hugh O'Berner, Hanover street; August Aurbach, No. 34 Hudson avenue; Mrs. Ann Martin, Lawrence street; Mrs. Berry, Smith and Livingston streets; Joseph Fardell, Megerth avenue; John Tracy, No. 285 Wickoff street; J. Russell and H. Ralph, No. 150 Sackett street; Mrs. Joseph Rogers, East New York; Robert Jackson, Flatbush avenue; Charles H. Stiles, No. 251 Putnam avenue; Louis E. Becker, No. 286 Grand street; Mary Mulvaney, Little Water street; Stephen C. Han, No. 66 Prince street; John Maginnis, Little Water street; Joseph Looney, No. 243 Conover street; H. J. McNally, No. 191 Prince street; A. Stetson and William H. Barrett, No. 606 Vanderbilt street; William Hartman, No. 300 Morey avenue; P. P. Geary, No. 104 President street; George Lofel, Fulton street; Nicholas Conroy, No. 253 Plymouth street; Samuel C. Davis, No. 445 Gates avenue; George C. Lott, No. 464 Sackett street; George Honniphy, No. 175 Court street; George F. Freel, No. 100 Fleet place; Thomas Weshner, No. 447 Hudson avenue; Michael J. Kaley, No. 18 Meeker avenue; E. D. Louis, H. Hecht, No. 431 Pulaski street; Patrick Gallagher, No. 236 Plymouth street; Abraham Kurtz and Abrsham Deitz, No. 204 Kent avenue; John Moburn, No. 25 Centre street; James C. Cullen, No. 46 Amity street; Matilda Ward, No. 18 North Oxford street; Henry M. Bunce, No. 196 Fulton street; Samuel Calhoun, No. 188 North Portland avenue; S. Dempsey, No. 103 President street; William A. Gray, No. 150 Cuyler street, E. D.; Jacob L. Ostrander, No. 374 Navy street; W. W. Burton, No. 436 Lafayette avenue; Horan Dietz, No. 204 Kent avenue; James Lennon and John and Charles Otis, No. 94 Clinton street; John Grace, No. 87 Douglas street; Charles E. Gassett, No. 98 Livingston street; William Bryant, No. 370 Navy street; Mr. Kramer, Stagg street and Bostwick avenue; James Layden and Francis McGiff, No. 349 Hicks street; Claude Burroughs and Harry S. Murdoch.

THE CORONER'S JURY

was impaneled this morning, and held a private session in the station-house adjoining the burned theatre. They took no evidence, and at noon adjourned to meet at the Coroner's office on Saturday evening.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE THEATRE.

A. M. Palmer, one of the lessees of the theatre, gives the following statement of the number of persons in the theatre on Tuesday evening: 405 persons in the upper gallery, 300 persons in the dress-circle, 250 persons in the parquette, 21 actors and speaking-people, 20 supernumeraries, 10 stage hands, and 12 musicians, a total of 1,018, or, including the dressers and other subordinates, in all about 1,050 persons.

A THEORY.

A fault in the construction of the burned building, and one by which there is reason to believe the dreadful loss of life in the gallery is in a large measure attributable, was the use of painted cloth for the ceiling. The canvas caught easily and burned rapidly. Of course the flames followed it to the ventilator, at the top, making the dome a funnel of fire right over the heads of the people in the gallery. It seems more than probable that the smoke and fire, in the midst of which they were thus placed, destroyed the lives of many persons who might also have escaped even by the inadequate stairway provided for them.

INVESTIGATION.

Fire-Marshal Keady resumed his investigation this morning. G. A. Wessman, officer of the mounted squad, was examined. He was in the theatre in citizen's clothes when the fire occurred. Was up in the dress-circle and saw the flames burning the scenery on the stage. He ran to the front to get the doors open, and the actors quieted the audience for a moment. He waited at the doors till the spectators were all out, and then closed the doors to keep the draught out. People were then coming down from the gallery, but all at once they stopped coming down, and he ran to see what was the matter (he referred to the first gallery). There were two separate stairways leading up there. As I got to the top of the first flight of stairs, there was a lady who, in coming down, got her leg caught in the balusters. A large man fell over her, and others, falling over him, made a heap which those in the rear could not pass. There were full fifty or sixty persons

PACKED IN A HEAP

at the foot of the second flight of stairs. The stairs were open all the way down from that point, and above that point the stairs were vacant four or five steps from the top. At this time the smoke was very dense. It was not three minutes after the fire broke out. The curtain was lowered and took fire, and this had the effect of sending the flames up to the gallery. I looked at it for about three seconds and then closed the door of the parquette. The persons who were piled up in a heap cried to me to help them, and I did get some in the rear to fall back until I

GOT A MAN AND WOMAN OUT.

Seeing these two get out they all rushed forward again and blocked up the passage. I tried to extricate a woman whose leg was caught in the railing, but she was held fast. An usher came up to assist me, and we made a small place among them. We tore the dresses off some of them, but we got them all out. Then I went up in the dress-circle. I found a woman there and took her out. There must have been other persons there; for I heard cries, but I could not see them on account of the smoke. I know there must have been several other persons in the dress-circle who were overtaken by the fire. I was then getting weak, and I dropped to the floor to get fresh air. The smoke was black and had a very suffocating smell. I am an old fireman, and never experienced smoke so suffocating. I was not in the smoke more than a minute, and yet could not breathe. The first and second galleries and even the stairs were at the time

FILLED WITH SUFFOCATING SMOKE.

No human being could live in that smoke two minutes. I heard a thumping noise, as if some persons were jumping out of the windows. At that time it was utterly impossible to get up in the top gallery, and I was nearly suffocated when I got out. I know that the people were all taken from the dress-circle stairs, but I heard the cries inside. I called out, "Where are you?" but I got no answer. Even when I got down on the floor I heard a thumping noise, as though they were jumping out of the upper gallery. If they had jumped from the gallery to the dress-circle the smoke was so dense I could not see them. There was no breaking of the stairs while I was there. I am pretty sure that all in the dress-circle did not get out alive.

The evidence of this officer is the clearest description of the terrible struggle by the audience to escape from the burning building which has yet been given.

AT THE MORGUE.

There was even a larger crowd around the Morgue this morning than yesterday. A surging mass of people occupied the sidewalk in front of the dead-house and stretched into the middle of the street, and men and boys clambered upon fences and wagons in the neighborhood. Yesterday the people who congregated in the neighborhood of this building were quiet and orderly. To-day there was a spirit of levity perceptible. The fire was an event two days old. No permits for admission were demanded of those persons who could satisfy the officers that they had lost friends or relatives by the fire. They were allowed to enter from time to time, passing in the front door and through the room on the right hand which contained about thirty bodies lying on the floor. None were identified.

Some of the corpses were lying upon marble slabs and tables in the centre. Upon such bits of clothing as remain upon the bodies numbers written hastily with lead pencils on bits of paper have been pinned, and when a body has been recognized the name and address are added to the number; then, upon receipt of the Coroner's permission, the corpse is placed in a plain deal coffin, and driven to the address given by the persons who have claimed it. There are

VERY FEW IDENTIFICATIONS,

however. It is impossible that there can be many. The features are for the most part unrecognizable. Trinkets and such things were many of them lost in the crowd, and the clothing has been either all destroyed or burned into mere rags.

At the Adams street Morgue, formerly known as the old Fulton Market, the scene was

HORRIBLE IN THE EXTREME.

On the floor lay a large number of charred bodies, but in many instances it was impossible to tell whether they had formerly been male or female, human or animal. In some cases the mass was only about a handful of charred bones and flesh without a remnant of clothing or other property that could possibly lead to identification. In other cases all the clothing was torn from or burned off, leaving nothing but blackened or charred remains. Bodies they cannot be called. "My God!" said one poor woman as she gazed on a charred mass of bones, "that may be my boy; but who can prove it?"

Among the bodies not so badly burned was one of a man who had evidently

LEAPED FROM THE GALLERY,

as the leg was broken short off above the ankle. The remains of Dr. Frankish, a dentist, who resided at Portland avenue and Fulton street, were recognized by the initials on the shirt-collar. It was the only article of wearing apparel which could be distinguished.

A report of a most distressing case has been made by Capt. Crafts, of the Second Precinct. Mrs. Smith, a widow lady, and her daughter, Mrs. Simpson, left their residence, No. 141 Sands street, Tuesday evening, to attend the theatre. The only other occupants of the house were a servant girl and orphan child whom Mrs. Simpson had adopted. Neither of the ladies have returned to their home, and, having no friends in the city, no effort has been made to identify their remains. The husband of Mrs. Simpson was expected home from a long voyage at the close of the week.

The undertakers were constantly driving up to the Morgue all the morning with wagons and permits for removal of identified remains, and the police had great difficulty in making a passage-way for them through the solidly packed crowd which filled up the street in front of the buildings. Hundreds of people have been to the station-house to-day

INQUIRING AFTER ABSENT FRIENDS,

and the pitiful scenes of yesterday were re-enacted with tenfold force. Two hundred and ninety-seven bodies have been deposited in the Morgue, and the temporary one on Adams street. A wagon-load containing ten bodies was on its way as the reporter left, making 309 in all.

The mortality will probably reach 350 persons.

The Aldermanic Committee on Burials report that at 11 o'clock to-day 188 bodies were at the Adams Street Market Morgue, and 96 at the City Morgue.

Mr. Sheridan Shook was at the police station to-day. He had little to say, and was intensely affected by the terrible affair.

A. M. Palmer is ill from constant attendance in Brooklyn since the disaster, but Mr. Lorraine Rogers, acting stage-manager of the theatre, and representing Shook & Palmer, the lessees, is empowered and anxious to relieve any case of immediate suffering consequent upon the conflagration.

Treasurer Gouge expressed the same sentiment of commiseration and willingness to assist the unfortunate in any manner possible. Mr. Shook has ordered the Union Square Theatre, New York, closed until after the funeral of the victims of this awful calamity.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.

There was a report in circulation this morning which reflected seriously upon the police of the First Precinct. It is said that a number of persons got down in the basement at the time of the fire, and were making their way out through the grating when the police shut down the grating, and ordered them to go out the other way.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

A meeting was held to-day of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors to make arrangements for the public burial of the bodies of the victims of the calamity who have not been identified. It was reported by a special committee that a plat for the burial of 100 or more bodies had been offered by the Directors of Greenwood Cemetery, and the offer was accepted.

Thomas R. Jackson, architect of the theatre, testified to the structure of the building, its dimensions, etc. He said the Brooklyn Theatre was as well provided with means of exit as any theatre that witness knew of. When the theatre was erected, particular attention was paid to gas-jets and border-lights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DICKINSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Sun* says E. B. Dickinson, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was the last man to leave the Brooklyn Theatre.

RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Dion Boucicault gives $500 to the Brooklyn sufferers. All other popular actors are ready to give.

The proprietors of the Park Theatre and Hooley's Opera-House offered their services on behalf of the sufferers.

The Academy of Music will be used for memorial services on Sunday at 2 p. m., and ministers from the different churches will be present, among them Bishop Littlejohn, Bishop Laughlin, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Scudder, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, the Rev. A. S. Walsh, the Rev. Dr. Steimle, the Rev. H. R. Nye, Rabbi Brandestein, and many others. Members of the Thirteenth Regiment have taken the places of the police at the Morgue, theatre, and other places, the latter being exhausted.

At the investigation by the Fire Marshal this afternoon, Samuel W. Hastings, ticket-receiver, George Heeney, property-man, Charles Straste, the parties who made their escape from the gallery, were all examined, and gave their version of the calamity.

A MEETING OF ACTORS

and others was held this afternoon at the Park Theatre to take action in regard to the calamity. A committee was appointed to arrange plays to be performed in the different theatres for the benefit of the sufferers. A committee of citizens was also appointed to relieve the immediate wants of those who suffered by the accident. Over $1,500 was subscribed at the meeting towards the relief fund. A number of theatres were tendered for performances. Resolutions of regret at the loss of the two actors, Messrs. Murdoch and Burroughs, and condolence with their families were adopted.

The City Hall, Brooklyn, was ordered by the Aldermen to be draped in mourning out of respect to the dead.

The Board of Aldermen this afternoon passed resolutions deploring the calamity, and sympathizing with the unfortunate families of the victims. Mayor Wickham was requested by them to call upon the citizens for contributions to alleviate the distress which would surely follow this visitation.

CHICAGO THEATRES.

THEY ARE TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The late fearful disaster in the Brooklyn Theatre has had the effect of calling to the attention of the city officials, as well as to the notice of the public at large, the condition of the theatres, halls, and public buildings of this city. The Mayor and the Superintendent of Buildings have consulted about the safety of the people while crowded in the places of amusement, and have come to the conclusion that all has not been done that should be to make the public feel perfectly safe in going to the theatre, the opera, or to any entertainment where a crowd might be encountered. The danger from fire and from its attendant,—panic,—and the fearful results of such occurrences, have been carefully considered, and the officials above-named have decided that the gathering-places of Chicago should have another and this time a thorough inspection. The Mayor said yesterday: "When Supt. Bailey made an inspection there was great opposition by some of our best citizens to the changes which were thought necessary, and I doubt very much if the improvements which were recommended were acted upon. The theatres and halls here may be considered perfectly safe, and I doubt not that the Brooklyn theatre was considered safe; but, to prevent the possibility of the occurrence here of any calamity like that which has befallen Brooklyn, we are going to make an inspection immediately. I have suggested as much to Mr. Cleveland, and that gentleman has procured, with my permission, the assistance of Architect J. R. Willcts, a gentleman very well known here, to assist in the work. They will commence Monday, and what they will do will be thoroughly done. The changes they may see fit to demand will be made if there is any way of enforcing the law, and I think there is, and I also think that the law is sufficient, if acted upon and complied with, to insure us safe places of amusement. We shall brook no neglect to comply with the law. I do not believe that we shall have any trouble, for of course the managers of the places of amusement will see that if their places are declared unsafe their patronage will fall off.

One point of the inspection will be to see that the stairways, galleries, etc., are strong enough to hold any strain that could be put upon them. The great danger in cases of rushes or stampedes in theatres is that part of the building may give way, and, falling, crush many persons and block up the exits so that none can escape."

One of the changes which Mr. Cleaveland expects to be obliged to order is in regard to the width of the aisles, he thinking that those passages are in many cases too small for the seating capacity of the buildings.

Fire-Marshal Benner also expressed his views upon the subject of safety in theatres, and said that in his opinion there were not enough appliances about them for the extinguishing of fires. In hundreds of cases of fires the absence of any means for the immediate application of an extinguishing agency caused great accidents which might with proper care have been averted. People might laugh at the old-country precautions, but the time would come when it would be thought necessary to have regular firemen detailed to attend the theatres at each performance, to be on hand in case of fire. The men should have appliances at their command and be ready all the time for any emergency. Another precaution that ought to be provided was an iron curtain capable of being rolled up, as many iron window-shutters do, to be hung in front of the drop-curtain, and to be dropped in case of a fire behind the scenes so that the audience would be shut off from the smoke and blaze. The curtain would act as a barrier, and would keep the fire from spreading into the auditorium, at least until the audience had passed out.

The city officials are in dead earnest about making the theatres safe. As the Mayor said with great emphasis: "This work will be thorough, and the new Building law framed so that nothing but safe buildings can be built for the-stres."

CLAUDE BURROUGHS,

who met his death in the Brooklyn holocaust, was at one time a resident of this city. In 1864 and 1865 his father was the proprietor of the old Richmond House. Claude at an early age evinced a predelection for the stage. He made his first appearance some five or six years ago in one of the Eastern theatres, and had already achieved a reputation as a painstaking young actor. His father is now in the hotel business in New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—In view of the recent Brooklyn horror, a few words on the merits of preventives will be in order. Nearly everybody's attention is directed toward the calamity itself, and few think of the remedy. All will be shocked and will pity and lament, and, after the excitement of the time subsides, theatres, churches, and public buildings will again fill up, and a reoccurrence will be as certain as the present and previous holocausts. There is not a large church or public building, and but one theatre, in Chicago, which, if filled, could be emptied of its audience in less than twenty minutes, with all the exits thrown open. Imagine, for example, that McCormick Hall had caught fire the night of the Apollo Club concert! With the winding exits of that building, over 1,000 people would have been killed, suffocated, or burned to death. The attendance exceeded 2,000, and from the time of the first alarm of fire until the entire building would have been a lurid cauldron of death, not over 1,000 persons in all probability could have escaped. Hurry and jam never facilitate matters under these circumstances.

It is a lamentable fact that the egress portions of our churches and public halls and theatres of this city, with one exception among the latter, are inadequate, and open inward or close outward, instead of reverse-wise, as they should. In view of this fact, there can be only one result in case of fire, or even a false alarm. I would advise the enforcement of the law regulating the erection of public buildings, especially with reference to proper and sufficient exits, and a remodeling of those now in use, and if there be no such law, would urge the legislative enactment of the same. Thus an ounce of prevention would be worth an infinite amount of cure.

OBSERVER.

FRENCH SYSTEM OF FIRE-PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A very great danger, to which all audiences in public halls, and especially theatres, are exposed, may be reduced to a small danger by adopting the French system of fire-protection. Those who have not appreciated the magnitude of this danger heretofore cannot fail to realize it now in the light of the awful calamity in Brooklyn on Tuesday night.

Under the law in Paris no theatrical performance can be commenced until two firemen, detailed by the fire authorities, with a small fire-engine and other needful apparatus, are upon the stage. Let the Fire Department of Chicago be sufficiently increased for its officers to detail the men required. Let every theatre be compelled to furnish the proper apparatus under the direction of the Fire Marshal. Let the city charge the theatres an ample sum for the services of the firemen, and let the law prohibit a performance except these provisions are complied with. These measures should be enforced in addition to and without regard to any and all possible increase in the means of exit from theatres and public halls. Respectfully yours, R. W. H.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—I would suggest, in view of the dreadful calamity in Brooklyn, that hereafter it be made compulsory by law upon all managers of theatres, etc., to provide two, at least, of the large-sized fire-extinguishers, to be placed one on each side of the stage and behind the scenes, with a man on duty during the performance of every play. By this means the first precious moments, before the fire becomes unmanageable, can be employed to meet the danger. To these may be added water-pipes, with hose attached, running up the side of the building, into which the water can be turned at a moment's notice. This is the plan adopted in the cotton and woolen mills all over the country, and has been found to work well. No doubt the knowledge on the part of the audience that efficient preventive means were at hand in case of fire would go a great way to allay all excitement and panic, to which must be referred, undoubtedly, a large proportion of the deplorable loss of life. Yours, R. S.

FAREWELL HALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—In view of the terrible calamity in Brooklyn, it is well to call attention to the south exit of Farwell Hall, opening on Arcade court. It opens inwardly. At the close of the speech of the Hon. Ben Harrison, during the last campaign, this exit was choked with people in consequence of the doors becoming closed. The loss of life would have been fearful on that occasion had they been attempting to escape from a fire. Yours truly,

C. H. ALLEN.

BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

Its Sessions Yesterday at Cleveland—Harmonious Action.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—The League met in this city at noon to-day. The Mutual and Athletic Clubs were at once expelled by unanimous vote, as recommended by the Board of Directors. Amendments to the Constitution took up nearly all of the afternoon. The general tone of those adopted is to provide for the carrying out of contracts and playing all games agreed on. Stringent provisions to detect and punish crookedness were also incorporated. Part of the playing rules were also taken up. This evening the only item of much importance adopted was the providing of a uniform and a lively ball with which all clubs must play. This evening an address to the public was considered. Business will be finished to-morrow.

FIRES.

AT INDEPENDENCE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Dec. 7.—A fire this morning about 2 o'clock, destroyed the saloon and dwelling of Thomas Ryan, situated on the west side of the river, near the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway depot. Loss about $600; no insurance.

IN CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 10 at 4:30 yesterday morning was caused by an incipient fire in the lumber office of Henry M. Holden, at No. 211 Market street. Damage, $100.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cold and partly cloudy weather, stationary or slowly-rising barometer, and in the northern portions areas of snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.75	27	65	S. W., fresh		Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.76	27	65	W., fresh		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.76	27	65	W., fresh		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.67	29	64	W., fresh		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.62	20	70	W., fresh		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.62	18	84	W., fresh		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 30; minimum, 18.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.67	15	N. W., fresh	.27	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.57	25	W., brisk		Fair.
Cleveland	29.72	22	S. W., brisk		Fair.
Detroit	29.71	22	W., fresh		Cloudy.
Duluth	29.77	2	Calm		Clear.
Erie	29.64	28	N. W., brisk	.02	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.72	11	N. W., fresh		Clear.
G. Haven	29.73	24	W., brisk	.01	Lt. snow.
LaCrosse	29.68	14	W., gentle		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.64	11	W., fresh		Clear.
Port Huron	29.67	22	W., fresh	.08	Threat'g.
Toledo	29.72	30	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

The West-Madison-street police last night pounced down upon the unfortunates who abide in the low hovels on the side streets between Halsted street and the river. About seventy-five male and female disreputables were lodged in the station in consequence.

James Kelley, sewer-builder, while engaged in stabbing his horse in his barn, in rear of No. 217 West Polk street, at 11:30 last evening, was assaulted by three robbers, two of them holding him up, while the other admonished him not to give the alarm, upon penalty of having his head blown away at the muzzle of a revolver. Nevertheless, Mr. Kelley did bawl out, and so lustily, too, that the ragabonds skipped out. One of them fired several shots at him, only one of which hit the mark, inflicting a slight flesh wound in Mr. Kelley's left leg.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—The heaviest failure Indianapolis has ever known occurred to-day. Joseph A. Moore & Bro., loan and insurance agents, filed their petition in bankruptcy, and then closed their doors until a settlement with their creditors is effected. The firm debts amount to $55,000, all but $14,000 secured, with $51,000 assets, largely real estate. Joseph A. Moore's liabilities are $330,000, most of which is bank paper. George P. Bissell is a creditor for $130,000, and Munger & Brown hold $50,000 mortgage-paper. James Goodwin is a mortgage creditor for $35,000. These parties are all of Hartford. Nearly all the creditors are secured by mortgage. Thomas C. Moore's liabilities are $150,000, and assets $92,000. The cause of the trouble was real-estate dealings, in which they have largely engaged. It is not expected that the creditors will lose anything, or, if they do, it will be a small per cent.

CRIME.

JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 7.—Old Jabob Mattel, one of the most faithful and obedient prisoners in the State Penitentiary, who was sentenced from Fayette county in July, 1870, to twenty-five years' imprisonment for murder, was pardoned yesterday. Mattel killed a man named William Carman with whom he had an altercation, and who subsequently threatened his life, waylaying him on one occasion. At their next meeting, after exchanging a few words, Mattel shot Carman dead, and was sent to Joliet for the crime.

George Allen, a Chicago sneak-thief, who was sentenced in May last to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for larceny, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday afternoon. He was working outside at the barn, near the east gate, and started to run, but was promptly shot by the guard, the bullet taking effect in the fleshy part of one of his legs, and bringing him to a halt. He was removed to the hospital, where it was soon ascertained that the wound was not serious. Allen has the reputation of being an expert thief.

A man named George Johnson, who lives on a farm about two miles west of this city, was assaulted and terribly beaten with a billy in the hands of a saloon-keeper named Frank Luscher, in the latter's saloon on Washington street, last Tuesday night. Johnson went into the saloon and had a difficulty with one Tom Conway, whom he whipped, and was subsequently assaulted by him and Luscher, who had taken no part in the first row. Johnson was roughly handled, and is in danger of dying. His assailants were arrested and lodged in the County Jail to await the result of Johnson's injuries.

YANKTON, DAK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.—Jack McCall was at a late hour last night convicted, in the District Court at Yankton, of the murder of Wild Bill, in the Black Hills. The jury retired at 7 o'clock, and brought in a unanimous verdict of conviction at midnight. The penalty for murder in Dakota is hanging. He has not yet received sentence.

The City Marshal of Yankton arrested William Dason, of that place, last night, in the act of burglariously entering White's gunshop. Dason was connected with a gang of villains, and Dason says that their intention was, after securing arms and the excitement of this burglary had subsided, to watch an opportunity and rob the First National Bank of Yankton after the manner of the James and Younger brothers. He expressed himself relieved, and satisfied that the affair had terminated before going further.

STAADEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 7.—The jury in the Staaden case were brought into court at 4 p. m., and, failing to agree, were dismissed by the Court. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

MURDERED BY AN IDIOT.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—A foolish lad, residing in the family of John Moulton, a butcher at Gorham, was left in charge of an infant, and, imitating what he had seen, he killed the child, skinned the body, and cut and hung it

FINANCE AND TRADE.

An Active Loan Market--Large Currency Movement.

Why There Are No New National Banks--New York Exchange Weak.

The Produce Markets Active and Strong--A General "Advance Along the Whole Line."

Some Excitement in Provisions and Wheat--The Theory of Short Crop.

FINANCIAL.

There were no new developments in the financial situation. Bankers report that the demand for accommodation is sustained by the operations of the packers, and the usual requirements of business, but that beyond this the situation is quiet and unpromising. There is more than enough of loanable funds on hand to supply acceptable borrowers with all they want. The condition of the market is shown rather by the closer scrutiny of all applications than by weakness in rates. There is so little disposition to extend discount lines in the present state of affairs, that few efforts are made to attract business by reducing rates, and concessions are made only in cases where first-class security is given. Rates to regular customers are 8@10 per cent. On the street, they are 7 per cent and upwards, with little better than nominal.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75@50c per $1,000 discount.

NO NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

For a long time the newspapers have not been able to publish their usual weekly lists of new National Banks organized and reported to the Comptroller as ready for business. The sufficient reason for this is that no new National Banks are being started. We are told by the bankers of this city that they are constantly informed of the inauguration of new banks in the interior, but that they are all private or State institutions. The day has passed when the title *National* was indispensable to a bank, and the local taxation to which National Banks are subjected by the publicity of their affairs makes it exceedingly unprofitable for banking capital to go into business under the National law. On this account the organization of new National Banks has come to a stand still. Another effect of this pressure of taxation on the National Banks is likely to be seen in this city in a heavy withdrawal of National-Bank capital. Our National Banks are taxed more heavily than any other Chicago taxpayers. A National Bank with $1,000,000 capital is taxed on a full third of this amount, while all other business escapes taxation on any such proportion of its capital. As an instance, the writer has been informed of a business house in this city doing business on $1,000,000 capital whose taxable valuation has been fixed at $8,000! What is lost to the State by the evasions of other taxpayers the National Banks have to make up, since the rate of taxation, which is the multiplier, must necessarily be increased to bring the product, which is the total assessment, up to the required figure. The decision of the Cook County Assessors to tax the surplus of the National Banks makes their taxes, national, State, and local, average 7 to 10 per cent on their capital; and, as the banks claim this is unendurable, some of them propose to divide the surplus among the stockholders. This will be a diminution to that amount of the banking capital of the city. As we understand the position of the Chicago National bankers, they do not object to the principle of taxing the surplus. As a body, they condemn the action of those banks that recently transformed a large part of their capital into surplus in order by a fiction of bookkeeping to escape taxation on their capital. But they do assert, with every show of reason, that the publicity of National banking submits them to taxation in full, while notoriously the larger part of the capital engaged in other businesses escapes the Assessor's notice. A secondary result is that the general rate must be raised to procure the needed revenue from the taxable property so diminished by these evasions. In this way, the National Banks are not only, as is no other business, taxed on a full valuation--that is, on one-third of the total value--but have to pay a much higher rate than if the assessments were equitably made on all capital. The old established banks cannot give up their charters, and go into private or State banking. Their present names are trademarks known all over the world and not to be changed without serious loss. They will prefer, instead of incurring this loss, to lessen their taxation by dividing their surplus, and many of them will no doubt soon do this.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Austro-Hungarian Union, brought about by the patriotic efforts of the great DEAK, is in that critical state in which there must be constant compromise between conflicting views and interests, and a constant pacification of hostile feelings. The Minister of Finance of the Empire made a statement on the 21st ult. to the lower House of the Reichsrath about the negotiations between the two members of the Empire for agreement in legislation on the Bank, Tariff, Debt and internal Taxation. The disputed questions under these heads will be submitted to deputations of the two legislative bodies, and, if they cannot agree, will be referred to a court of arbitration.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The dividends paid by local corporations in San Francisco in November amounted to $2,615,620. For November, 1875, they amounted to $1,433,830. The *Bulletin* says:

It will be noticed that the amount disbursed this month is nearly 100 per cent larger than for the same month last year. This is due to the additional mining dividends paid, the California alone making a difference of over $1,000,000. Quite three hundred thousand dollars were paid in November, 1875, namely, Consolidated Virginia, Northern Belle, and Hedlington Quicksilver.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND BRITISH FINANCIERS.

There has been a deeper meaning than lay on the surface in the frequent items that have appeared in the English papers noting the successful appearance in British markets of one competing American product after another.... Massachusetts cottons have been selling in Manchester, Connecticut edge tools in Sheffield, and New York jewelry in Birmingham. The exports of the United States have been increasing; those of England decreasing. President Grant is able to show in his message that the so-called "balance of trade" has been changed from $130,000,000 against the country in 1869, to $180,000,000 for it in 1876. In England the state of trade is the reverse, as the returns for October just issued show. For the ten months of the year the imports were $1,850,500,000, but the exports only $844,000,000. The exports have been decreasing steadily for four years; in 1873 they were $1,060,000,000, and the unfavorable "balance" was $455,000,000; while this year it is $715,000,000 so far, and will reach $873,000,000 by the end of December. The gold that has been flowing into New York for so many weeks comes from London. That centre of the British finances is drained by trade on one side, and the golden-calf worship of the German Government on the other, and it grows apprehensive. It has only a single monetary standard, and cannot make good its balances with silver. Of course, England can always buy the gold she must have to maintain the fabric of her business system, but how much will she have to pay for it?

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 107¼@107⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93¾@93⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	482	484
Paris--francs	5.35¾	5.33¾
Switzerland	5.17½	5.16¾
Belgium	5.21¾	5.19¾
Austria		40¾
Germany		97¾
Holland		40¾
Germany	94¾	94¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	116	116¾
United States 5-20s of '65	109¾	109⅞
5-20s of '65--January and July	111¾	112¾
5-20s of '67--January and July	114½	115¼
5-20s of '68--January and July	116¼	116¾
10-40s	112¾	113¼
United States new 5s of '81	110¾	111
United States currency 6s, ex.--'81	123¾	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₹ ct. bonds	*108¾	*107½
Chicago City 7 ₹ ct. sewerage	*108½	*107½
North Chicago 7 ₹ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*98	*96
Cook County 7 ₹ ct. bonds (long)	*107½	108¾
West Park 7 ₹ ct. bonds		95
City Railway, North Side	145	150
City Railway, South Side	140	
City Railway, West Side	135	
City Railway, North Side	125	
Traders' Insurance Company	118	
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	32	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.--Gold opened at 10⅝, advanced to 10⅝, fell off to 10⅞, and closed at 10⅞. Carrying rates 3@4%.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were dull.

Stocks, with the exception of Illinois Central, which was ¾ lower, opened strong and higher, with an advance of 1¼ in Lake Shore, and 1 in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. During the afternoon there was a bearish attack on Illinois Central, and a break of 3 in the stock, which had influence on the general list, with the exception of Northwestern securities, which were all strong. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 22 at the office of the Company in this city. The report for the six months, ending Nov. 30, show a net profit of 4 5-8-100 per cent on the preferred stock after paying a dividend of 2¼ per cent, and leaves a balance in cash of about $450,000, or 2 per cent, to be carried over for the next dividend due June, 1877. The floating debt is all paid up to date, and interest paid in full upon outstanding bonds. The President reports the road in a first-class condition in every way, and the prospects of a future business are highly satisfactory.

Transactions were 95,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Lake Shore, 13,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 8,000 Michigan Central, and 3,500 Michigan Central.

Money, 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $515,000.

Custom receipts, $217,000.

Clearings, $20,000,000.

Sterling dull; long, 482; short, 484.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116	New 5s	110¾
Coupons, '65	109	Coupons, '67	114¼
New	113½	10-40s, regular	112¾
Coupons, '67	115¾	Coupons do	112¾
Coupons, '68	116¾	Currency 6s	123½

STOCKS.

Western Union	72¾	New Jersey Central	34⅜
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	90½
Quicksilver pfd	40	Pacific Mail	19½
Pacific Mail	24¾	St. Paul	32½
Mariposa	5	St. Paul pfd	57½
Mariposa pfd	9¼	Wabash	8½
Adams Express	104½	Wabash pfd	19½
Wells-Fargo	86	Fort Wayne	101½
American	75	Terre Haute	3¾
United States	35	Terre Haute pfd	12
New York Central	101¾	Chicago & Alton	99
Erie	16¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Erie pfd	16	C., R. I. & P.	103¾
Harlem	198¾	C., C. & I. C.	74
Harlem pfd	131¾	Marion & Cincinnati	18
Michigan Central	42¾	A. & P. pfd	3
Panama	120	Indiana Central	24¼
Union Pacific	34¾	C., Burlington & Q.	113½
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	13¾
Illinois Central	87¾	Central Pacific bonds	102
Cleveland & Pittsburg	89	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Northwestern	39¼	U. Pac. land-grant	109
Northwestern pfd	59¾	U. Pac. sinking-fund	69¾
C., C., C. & I	20¾	Yellow Jacket	17

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43¾	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	43¾	Missouri 6s	103¾
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.--The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Alpha	35	Justice	20
Belcher	13¾	Kentuck	8½
Best & Belcher	44½	Kentuck	8½
Bullion	32	Leopard	6½
Consolidated Virginia	27	Mexican	25¾
California	40¾	Northern Belle	39¾
Chollar	80½	Overman	10½
Confidence	19¾	Ophir	44
Caledonia	34	Quicksilver & Ex	43¾
Crown Point	9	Silver Hill	9½
Exchequer	13¾	Savage	16¾
Gould & Curry	30	Imperial Belcher	10¾
Hale & Norcross	74	Sierra Nevada	36
Julia Consolidated	2¾	Union Consolidated	11¾
Julia Consolidated	2¾	Yellow Jacket	16¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.--Gold, 108¼@108¾. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 515¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.--Consols, money and account, 93 13-16.

United States Bonds--'65s, 104; '67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9; preferred, 16.

PARIS, Dec. 7.--Rentes, 104f 25c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.--United States Bonds--New 5s, 101¼.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Murray et al. 182 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e of 34x 123 ft, dated Dec. 4.....$ 1,000

Morgan et. 20 ft s of Hubbard st, e of 80x188 ft, dated Dec. 6, release.....

Brush et. 77 8-10 ft n of Ohio st, w f, 30½x100 ft, dated Dec. 7.....2,800

Wentworth et. 100 ft n of Irving av, w f, 20½x130 ft, dated Nov. 28.....6,000

Walsh et al, n e cor of Washington st, 66 9-10x 130 ft, dated Dec. 5.....3,500

to John Taylor, of New York City.....

Lo...se st, s w cor Van Buren st, e f, 20 10-12 x75 ft, dated Dec. 5.....97,500

Cynthia court, 316 ft n of West Twenty-second st, e f, 80x148 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 7.....6,500

Sedgwick et. 287 ft n of Wisconsin st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 4.....1,220

Wentworth av, 146 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 24.79x75 ft, dated Dec. 7.....1,000

Thirty-second st, 201¼ ft w of Wabash av, s f, 40x110 ft, dated July 1.....3,500

Ogden av, 100 ft s of Adams st, e f, 100x300 ft, dated Oct. 3.....8,000

Lake av, s w cor of Egan av, 67 22x120 ft, dated Dec. 1.....4,000

Egan av, 134 ft w of Lake av, n f, 22½x95½ ft, dated Dec. 1.....7,500

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Burney et. 402 ft w of Market st, s f, 24x134 ft, dated Dec. 7.....$ 1,700

California av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 473x125¾ ft, dated July 1.....6,000

Stewart et al, s s of Stewart av, 414.24 x 124 8-10 ft (with other property), dated Nov. 28.....2,900

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt st, 262¼ ft n of North av, e f, 100x 139 ft, dated Nov. 6.....$ 4,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	9,211	8,718	6,305	10,262
Wheat, bu	34,076	52,193	51,555	28,186
Corn, bu	72,870	17,215	58,751	58,084
Oats, bu	16,894	6,187	14,000	7,215
Rye, bu	5,077	1,150	11,148	780
Barley, bu	8,963	7,593	18,277	7,360
Provisions, lbs	166,091	231,924	3,444,756	1,622,015
Flaxseed, lbs	153,900	214,551	108,300	115,129
B. corn, lbs	218,500	8,730	21,850	47,135
Meats, lbs	1,000,000	331,924	3,444,756	1,622,015
Beef, pcs	55	2	60	2,941
Pork, brls	726		505	2,941
Lard, lbs	207,000	186,620	853,100	346,000
Tallow, lbs	35,000	11,235	53,940	146,260
Butter, lbs	140,322	51,330	74,870	60,395
Hogs, No	57,581	16,008	2,738	906
Live hogs, No	4,702	3,202	2,202	1,580
Cattle, No	2,964	1,250	1,101	1,580
Hides, lbs	150,388	222,250	283,875	152,740
Highwines, brls		100	100	342
Wool, lbs		48,000	100,000	169,620
Potatoes, bu	1,050	800	350	
Coal, tons	2,411		1,055	
Hay, tons	30		100	
Lumber, m	136	1,160	1,002	1,271
Shingles, m		980	82	646
Salt, brls		3,611		5,132
Poultry, lbs	29,940	13,855	30,280	23,130
Poultry, coops	12	19	11	
Cheese, lbs		1,000		1,000
Grass, lbs	272	337	1,250	20
Cheese, tcs	822	154	732	77
Eggs, brls	111	16		134
Beans, bu	134	371		

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 321 bu wheat, 3,280 bu corn, 960 bu rye, 450 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 28 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 38 cars No. 2 spring, 24 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (100 wheat); 2 cars high mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 6 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 48 cars rejected do, 9 cars no grade do (64 corn); 7 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (36 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no grade (12 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 16 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (26 barley). Total, 247 cars, or 99,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,791 bu wheat, 14,078 bu corn, 7,136 bu rye, 6,574 bu barley.

A letter was exhibited on 'Change yesterday which reported the arrival of 19 car-loads of wheat in New York that had been sold there on the 5th of December as No. 3. The lot contained 3 cars of No. 2 wheat when it left Chicago, but it seems that the whole was dumped into one common heap at Athens, under the direction of an Inspector working in accordance with the rules of the New York Produce Exchange. The question is very apt to suggest itself, "Is this carelessness or robbery?" It certainly is not calculated to attract good grain to the New York market.

Now that the general question of the Presidency seems to be settled, the Board of Trade of this city are on the anxious seat in regard to a Presidency of another kind. The election is due within a little more than three weeks, but no agreement is yet arrived at, even as to the men to be placed in nomination. Judging by the way in which members look up and down the room in search of an available man, one would be almost tempted to think there is an absolute scarcity of proper material, if it were not established to the contrary. So far the present incumbent, Mr. Bensley, and Murry Nelson, appear to be the most popular, but it is reported that neither of them would accept the office on any account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL--Was quiet at $2.03@2.13.

BROOM-CORN--Was quiet, and the lower grades are easy, several lots being pressed on the market by receivers. Hurl continues firm. We quote: Choice green hurl, 5½@6½c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 5@5½c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4c; medium to choice stalk brush, 4½@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BUTTER--Remains firm, under a well-sustained demand at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@32c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@16c; roll, 19@23c.

BAGGING--Was quoted dull and unchanged. The few orders received were promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 21¾c; Peerless, AA, 21c; Lewiston, 20¾c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; Amoskeag, A, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@13½c; gunnies, single, 13@14c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE--The market was without much animation, and values were subjected to no appreciable change, being steady and firm at 12½@13c for good to choice factory.

COAL--Trade was reasonably active, and the market was firm. We quote as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds: Lackawanna eggs, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COURTAGE--There was an active demand from local packers, and sales were made of 5,250 and 6 cars mixed hogs, at $4.30@4.45, and 70 and 8 cars of lights at $4.40@4.45.

DRESSED HOGS--Were active and fully 5@10c higher. Interior buyers were somewhat bare of stock, and a good demand from shippers and local buyers, and the market sympathized with live product. Sales, 508 head, at $4.50@4.60 for light and fair to prime, and $4.00@4.40 for mixed.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs, Dec. 7: J. W. Doane & Co., 4,500¼ boxes raisins; Briggs & Bro., 68 sacks peas; J. W. Hooper, 8 cases granite; North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 7 cars spiegel iron. Amount of duties collected, $1,477.11.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS--Were unusually active, chiefly for future delivery, and much stronger. There was an urgent demand early for pork and lard, which caused an advance that was well sustained through the greater part of the session, keeping the market steady. The receipts of hogs were much less numerous than expected, and shipments of the same were also less than was estimated before the count was made. This caused higher prices to rule at the Stock-Yards, and stimulated buyers of product to take hold. The inquiry seemed to be largely on country account, and several of the orders were sent to parties not steadily in attendance on the provision department. The advices from other points indicated firmness, and the general impression of the trade is that there will be a ready market for all the product that can be manufactured from the present crop of hogs.

MESS PORK--Was active, and advanced 50c per brl, then weakened 25c, and closed 37½c higher than last evening's quotations. Sales were reported of 50 brls cash at $16.30; 1,750 brls seller the month at $16.30@16.50; 1,750 brls seller January, $16.12½@16.25; 1,750 brls seller February at $16.52½@16.65, and 2,000 brls seller March at $16.75@17.10. Total, 35,300 brls. The following are the closing quotations for round lots: Cash, $16.47½@16.50 seller the year; $16.62½@16.65 seller January; and $16.82½@16.85 for February. Seller March was nominally at $17.00@17.05 at the close.

LARD--Was active, and advanced 15c per 100 lbs, closing at $10.12½ higher than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs cash at $10.00@10.10; 3,500 tcs seller the year at $10.03@10.10; 14,250 tcs seller January at $10.02½@10.15, and 10,250 tcs seller February at $10.20@10.37½. Total, 29,750 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.08@10.10 cash; $10.05@10.07½ seller January; $10.16@10.17½ for January; and $10.25@10.27½ for February. Seller March was nominal at $10.32½@10.40 at the close.

MEATS--Were in fair request and fully 16c per 100 lbs higher, which checked buyers to some extent, as the orders on foreign account were mostly limited to previous figures. Green hams were in urgent request, and the market was swept bare of offerings. Sales were reported of 180,000 lbs green hams at 8½@8½c per lb in average; 20 boxes long clears at 8½c; 20 boxes long and short clears at 8½@8¾c; and 200,000 lbs short rips at 7½c for green; 8c for part salted (country), and 8¾@8¾c seller January. The following are the latest quotations on meats a few days in advance:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	8	7¾	8¼
Loose, part salted	6	8¼	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6¼	8½	8	8½
December, seller	6¼	8½	8	8½
January, do	6¼	8½	8	8½

Long and short clears quoted at 8½c cash and 8¼c for January, seller January; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10c; sweet-pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10¾c. Green hams, 8@9c.

SMOKED--Were active for shoulders, 6½@6¾c for short ribs, 9¼@10c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

SPICED--Were quiet at 8@8½c for bologna, 9½@10c for mess; $10.75@11.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW--Was quoted at 5@5½c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR--Was unusually active, and again firmer; the further advance being, however, limited to well-known shipping grades, which were in better demand for export. The local trade was rather quiet, and the better grades were slow sale at the advance of two days previously, though wheat was again higher. Sales were reported of 610 brls winters at $5.30@7.00; 5,530 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@7.00; 100 brls superfines at $4.00@4.75; 100 brls low grades at $3.75; and 175 brls buckwheat do, at $6.70@7.25. Total, 6,485 brls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.50; medium winters, $5.25@6.25; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.50; medium do, $5.50@5.87½; shipping extras, $4.87½@5.25; choice patents, $7.00@8.25; common do, $6.00@7.00; spring superfines, $3.75@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½. Buckwheat do, $6.75@7.25.

BRAN--Was in good demand and again stronger, the offerings being light. Sales were 70 tons at $13.00@13.50 on track; and $13.50 to arrive.

CORN-MEAL--Sales were made of 10 tons at $14.00 per ton.

WHEAT--Was active and at times excited, advancing 2½c per bu, with a few fluctuations, and closing 1½c higher than the latest quotations for January the preceding evening. The British markets were all quoted strong, with an advance expected in Liverpool to-day, and New York was firmer, though quiet, chiefly, as believed, owing to a scarcity of ocean freight room. Our receipts showed a slight increase, but were still small, only 110 car-loads being inspected into store, with fair shipments. The demand was active from the outset, but chiefly for future delivery, as the higher prices tended to restrict buying for shipment except on the lower grades. The local sorts bought freely, being incited thereto by the demand from outside, buying orders being much more numerous than usual. The advices from Europe were published a decided disposition to advance prices there, as they say that the quotations hitherto ruling have failed to bring forward supplies as rapidly as could, the arrivals having been quite small for some weeks past. It is true that British merchants look for larger arrivals from California, but the traffic must wait for cars for filling the gap, and other sections are not forwarding much. Australia has finished for this year, the northern ports of Europe are closed, and it is doubtful if the winter wheat raising sections of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains will be able to spare enough to more than extend the present limited efficiency of the spring wheat crop in the Northwest. This encourages holders here, and brings out buyers, who think that the bulk of the supplies in that section tributary to Chicago and Milwaukee has already been forwarded. It must be left for the future to tell how far these expectations are justified by the facts in the case. Seller January opened at $1.10¾, sold at $1.20¾, receded to $1.10¾, advanced to $1.21¾, and declined to $1.20¾ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.21⅝@1.22¾, closing at $1.12¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.19¾. No. 3 closed at $1.13@1.13¾. Cash sales were reported of 86,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19¾@1.20¾; 10,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.10¾@1.13¾; 4,000 bu rejected do at 97c in store, and 2,000 bu do at $1.00 delivered; and 800 bu by sample at 90@91c. Total, 102,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT--Was in fair request and fully 1c per bu higher, which checked buyers to some extent, as the orders on foreign account were mostly limited to previous figures. Green hams were in urgent request, and the market was swept bare of offerings. Sales were reported of 180,000 lbs green hams at 8½@8¾c per lb in average; 20 boxes long clears at 8½c; 20 boxes long and short clears at 8½@8¾c; and 200,000 lbs short rips at 7½c for green; 8c for part salted (country), and 8¾@8¾c seller January. The following are the latest quotations on meats a few days in advance:

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January, do	6¼	8½	8	8½

Long and short clears quoted at 8½c cash and 8¼c for January, seller January; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10c; sweet-pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10¾c. Green hams, 8@9c.

SMOKED--Were quiet for shoulders, 6½@6¾c for short ribs, 9¼@10c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

SPICED--Were quiet at 8@8½c for bologna, 9½@10c for mess; $10.75@11.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW--Was quoted at 5@5½c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR--Was unusually active, and again firmer; the further advance being, however, limited to well-known shipping grades, which were in better demand for export. The local trade was rather quiet, and the better grades were slow sale at the advance of two days previously, though wheat was again higher. Sales were reported of 610 brls winters at $5.30@7.00; 5,530 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@7.00; 100 brls superfines at $4.00@4.75; 100 brls low grades at $3.75; and 175 brls buckwheat do, at $6.70@7.25. Total, 6,485 brls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.50; medium winters, $5.25@6.25; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.50; medium do, $5.50@5.87½; shipping extras, $4.87½@5.25; choice patents, $7.00@8.25; common do, $6.00@7.00; spring superfines, $3.75@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½. Buckwheat do, $6.75@7.25.

BRAN--Was in good demand and again stronger, the offerings being light. Sales were 70 tons at $13.00@13.50 on track; and $13.50 to arrive.

CORN-MEAL--Sales were made of 10 tons at $14.00 per ton.

WHEAT--Was active and at times excited, advancing 2½c per bu, with a few fluctuations, and closing 1½c higher than the latest quotations for January the preceding evening. The British markets were all quoted strong, with an advance expected in Liverpool to-day, and New York was firmer, though quiet, chiefly, as believed, owing to a scarcity of ocean freight room. Our receipts showed a slight increase, but were still small, only 110 car-loads being inspected into store, with fair shipments. The demand was active from the outset, but chiefly for future delivery, as the higher prices tended to restrict buying for shipment except on the lower grades. The local sorts bought freely, being incited thereto by the demand from outside, buying orders being much more numerous than usual. The advices from Europe were published a decided disposition to advance prices there, as they say that the quotations hitherto ruling have failed to bring forward supplies as rapidly as could, the arrivals having been quite small for some weeks past. It is true that British merchants look for larger arrivals from California, but the traffic must wait for cars for filling the gap, and other sections are not forwarding much. Australia has finished for this year, the northern ports of Europe are closed, and it is doubtful if the winter wheat raising sections of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains will be able to spare enough to more than extend the present limited efficiency of the spring wheat crop in the Northwest. This encourages holders here, and brings out buyers, who think that the bulk of the supplies in that section tributary to Chicago and Milwaukee has already been forwarded. It must be left for the future to tell how far these expectations are justified by the facts in the case. Seller January opened at $1.10¾, sold at $1.20¾, receded to $1.10¾, advanced to $1.21¾, and declined to $1.20¾ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.21⅝@1.22¾, closing at $1.12¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.19¾. No. 3 closed at $1.13@1.13¾. Cash sales were reported of 86,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19¾@1.20¾; 10,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.10¾@1.13¾; 4,000 bu rejected do at 97c in store, and 2,000 bu do at $1.00 delivered; and 800 bu by sample at 90@91c. Total, 102,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT--Was in fair request and fully 1c per bu higher, which checked buyers to some extent, as the orders on foreign account were mostly limited to previous figures. Green hams were in urgent request, and the market was swept bare of offerings. Sales were reported of 180,000 lbs green hams at 8½@8¾c per lb in average; 20 boxes long clears at 8½c; 20 boxes long and short clears at 8½@8¾c; and 200,000 lbs short rips at 7½c for green; 8c for part salted (country), and 8¾@8¾c seller January. The following are the latest quotations on meats a few days in advance:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	8	7¾	8¼
Loose, part salted	6	8¼	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6¼	8½	8	8½
December, seller	6¼	8½	8	8½
January, do	6¼	8½	8	8½

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MINNESOTA WHEAT--Was in fair request and

	12	4,162	102
	3	730	27
	754	184,739	5,714
	951	323,988	8,869
CHS MONTH NOVEMBER, 1876.			1870.
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
	27	10,455	53
	149	105,201	2,629
	7	2,640	53
	633	327	10
		157,048	4,215
	808	277,179	7,711
RIVED FROM NOVEMBER, 1876.		FOREIGN PORTS	
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
	2	1,241	33
	2	502	18
	4	2,033	53
CLEARED FOR NOVEMBER, 1876.		FOREIGN PORTS	
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
	1	808	16
	3	813	24
	4	1,711	40
ARRIVED FROM NOVEMBER, 1876.		FOREIGN PORTS	
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
	4	1,210	57
CLEARED FOR NOVEMBER, 1876.		FOREIGN PORTS	
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
	4	1,210	35

MISCELLANEOUS.

...The prope A. A. Turner and ...o winter quarters at Detroit.... ...l will close on the 10th inst. ...l close when the ice prevents ...reckling-tug Leviathan arrived ...Monday, from the Straits. She ...nter quarters at this port....The ...und for Saginaw with a cargo of ...d to stay at Port Huron for the ...reature on Lake Huron and en- ...m....The steamer Union, of Green ...r as Long Tail Point Light, ...s, but finding the ice too firm ...to make any progress, she ...Pensaukee, where she will ...The name of the un- ...an who was washed ...schr Nett Woodward and ...ay night was R. Roberts. He ...Port Hope...In regard to the ...mber-carriers next season, the ...says: "There will be 100,000 ... on the Menominee River during ...& Fay are putting in 40,000,000 ...Au Gres and from 5,000,000 to ...Chippewa."....Capt. Henderson, ...ware, complains bitterly of the ...on Spectacle Reef. The Cap- ...the night of the 30th of last ...no light displayed, and that he ...he could see the tower. The ...etheart corroborates the state- ...derson.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

...Saturday ex- ...Monday except ... Ar. ... Daily.

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Clark-st. (Sherman House) and ... ...ashington-st. and Milwaukee-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ia Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
...via Clinton	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
...ress	*11:00 p. m.	†9:30 a. m.
Dubuque	*9:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Dubuque	*9:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
...ail (daily)	†7:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
...ail	*10:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
...ail	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
...zer (daily)	*9:15 p. m.	†9:30 a. m.
...ail	*9:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
...ola Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
...Express	*9:30 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
...ail	*9:30 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
...ail	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
...kford	*4:00 p. m.	†10:45 a. m.
...ail	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.

*Except Sunday. †Except Monday. ‡Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Canal and Kinzie-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Canal and Kinzie-sts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ran- ...dolph-st. and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
...modation	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
...modation	* 5:15 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
...daily)	{ 8:15 p. m.	{ 9:55 a. m.
	{ 9:00 p. m.	{ 7:35 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †Monday Ex. ‡Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...Canal and Kinzie-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., near Madison-st. bridge. ...Ticket Office at Depot, and 122 Randolph-st

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ver Past Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...ield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
...ield & Texas.	{ 9:00 p. m.	{ 7:30 a. m.
...ington	{ 9:00 p. m.	{ 7:30 a. m.
...ington	6:00 p. m.	* 2:30 a. m.
...ington	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
...ington	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:00 a. m.
...ington	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	6:10 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
...press	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
...daily	8:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
...modation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
	†10:30 p. m.	†6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

...Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket ...Office, 62 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
...Minnesota Tarо	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...and Minne-		
...sota Thro	† 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

...via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul ...are good either via Madison and Prairie ...du Chien or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

...Canal-sts., and foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	*9:40 a. m.	
	8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
...Texas Ex.	8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
...ld Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
...Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
...Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
...City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
...City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

...Canal-sts., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 55 ...Clark-st. and depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
...tor Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
...ue & Sioux		
...City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:50 p. m.

...FOR SALE.

...of Indian Ponies.

...ublic auction, in the Stock-Yards at ...commencing at 10 a. m., Tuesday, ...at 2,000 Indian Ponies, lately surren- ...ix Indians. The ponies must be paid ...of on the day of sale. ...E. GIBBS, Depot Quartermaster.

THE REVIVAL.

Requests for Prayer at the Noon-day Meeting.

Brief Remarks Made by Prominent Ministers and Laymen.

Lecture by Mr. Moody on the Life of John the Baptist.

His Evening Discourse Was on the Pharisee and the Publican.

Striking Incidents of Conversions—A Letter from One Who Wants to Be Saved.

MOODY'S BIBLE LECTURE.

JOHN, THE FORERUNNER OF CHRIST.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon. The lower portion of the hall was quite full, and the first few rows of the gallery were occupied. The preliminary exercises were of the usual character. Mr. Sankey conducted the singing, and one or two pastors were on hand to offer the customary prayers. The subject, "John, the Forerunner of Christ," was by no means as interesting as that of the previous day. While Mr. Moody is always entertaining, he occasionally drops on a subject which does not draw out all his vigor and power; yesterdays appeared to be one of those. An abstract of the lecture follows:

You that were here yesterday will remember that we had Christ's birth, and we left Him in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth. To-day we will take up His forerunner. Thirty years have rolled away since we heard anything of John; and during that time we have heard nothing of Christ except when at 12 years old He was in the Temple. During those thirty years probably the story of His birth and the strange rumors of the shepherds and wise men had all died out; and I believe that Christ's death would have died out as quick as His birth had it not been that the Holy Ghost came into the world. But suddenly, unexpectedly, like the flashing of a meteor, John burst upon the nation like his predecessor Elijah. Matthew says: "In those days came John the Baptist." Mark's account is that he was like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Luke says that the Word of God came unto John; and John's account says: "There was a man sent from God."

Now, four men writing of one thing will not write exactly alike. Matthew looked upon Mary's son as Christ coming to set up the throne of David, and we find that all through his gospel Matthew is talking about Kings. Luke speaks of Him as the Saviour, and portrays Him as the humanity; John speaks of Him as the Son of God. All four of the apostles write differently, and, in order to get the whole truth about John, you want to read the four gospels. It is a great mistake to take up one account and leave out the other three; the four ought to be taken together and then we get the complete life. There had been a great many prophets and wonderful men, but John was the last one; he stood between the old and the new dispensations. He dressed like Elijah; he was, in fact, in a great many respects like that prophet—his preaching was very much in Elijah's style. A great many people talk about sensational preaching, but there was never such a sensational preacher as John the Baptist; he shook the whole world; he got hold of the Pharisees, those people who live on church forms denying the power; and I tell you those are the hardest people to reach; the harlots and drunkards are much more easily converted. I used to think I should have liked to have lived in the days of the prophets; but I have gotten over that. Whenever a prophet bursts on a nation you must know that everything is in the worst condition that it can be; everything is chaos and confusion, and the people have turned away from God. So I would rather live when there are no prophets, because many of those men were sent by God to bring the nation back to Him, and they were stern men—men of iron will and resolution. Now all the great men that have gone before are going to fade away. Jesus and John are like the sun and moon in comparison with the stars. There never was such a man as John, except the Lord Jesus Himself.

After reading a portion of the third chapter of Matthew, the speaker continued: "It is evident that the people believed in John the Baptist. He practiced what he preached, and they believed what he said. Whenever you find a man doing that, casting out his own life and believing in Jesus down in his own heart, the people will believe, and flock to hear him. The great trouble to-day with many of us is that we say a great deal that we don't mean. John did not want, and did not receive, honor from men; he simply delivered his message and went back to the desert. The result was that the Spirit of God rested upon him, and God used him. I notice one thing about his preaching. Up to the time that Christ came he was all the time crying "Repent! Repent!" In view of his power and influence, there was a splendid chance for John to become an anti-Christ. But he was true to his mission. He never sought great things for himself, but simply performed the work that God gave him to do. The reason there are so few to-day that God can use, is because men are seeking great things for themselves. This man was emptied of self. Ambition was out of sight with him; he sought no glory for himself, but proclaimed the message as God had given it. And he did not care what people thought. He told the Pharisees plainly what he thought of them, and was fearless of the result.

But he did not cry "Repent" altogether; he told them there was Another coming. You may preach repentance as long as you like, but if you don't preach a deliverance—if you do not preach Christ as coming to set men free—you will do little good. The nation is now crying "Reform." I don't how long they are going to continue to cry, but they have kept it up ever since I remember; but there will be no true reform until Christ gets into our hearts. Men are all naturally bad, and cannot reform until the Deliverer gets into their hearts. John preached Christ to come, and I suppose that was the reason why he drew such immense crowds. He preached down himself and exalted Christ; and that is what every minister ought to do. He said to the people, "I am nothing." The great trouble with most of us is that we think ourselves something, and we have got so much dignity and position to keep up that the blood of Heaven cannot use us.

Mr. Moody then gave a graphic description of the baptism of Our Lord, and proceeded: John said twice that he knew Him not, and I suppose that it was the Spirit of God that revealed the fact that his Master was before him. And as they came out of the water after the baptism, there came a voice from the Throne saying, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." God the Father believed in the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Some Bible students tell us that that was the first time that God the Father had spoken since Eden. For 4,000 years He could not look down and say He was well pleased, because the sons of Adam were sinful and disobedient; but there was One come who would prove obedient, and God said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well-pleased." God owned Him as His Son and expressed Himself pleased with Him; and shall not we be pleased with Him? If God owned Him as His Son shall we be ashamed to own Him as our Savior? After this remarkable event John's preaching was entirely different. He preached all his sermons from one text, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." And that is the way to bring about repentance—produce Christ. John said, "He must increase, and I must decrease;" and that is the secret of successful preaching. I should judge from John, iii., 24, that some of the apostle's disciples got a little jealous of Jesus; but there was no room in John's heart for jealousy. Thank God for such a man! Thank God the world has had one man so full of the Spirit of God that there was no room for jealousy, ambition, or self.

In the seventh chapter we find John sending his disciples to learn if He was the true Christ. I think John is misrepresented here. It may be that he had wavered because he was cast away in prison, and Christ had not come to see him. It seems to me that the disciples could not understand the two, there was so much difference between John and Jesus. John was given to fasting, and he would not be seen in a publican's house. He denounced them; he was the representative of the law, and that was what the law always did; but Jesus Christ came to bring grace and truth, and He was altogether different from John. The disciples, however, could not understand this; but if John wavered it was unlike him. Some think that Christ did not treat John right in leaving him in the prison; but the fact was John's work was finished. He belonged to the old dispensation, and the new one was to commence, and he might as well be in Heaven as down here. But we find that, although Christ did not visit John in prison, He paid him the highest tribute that was ever paid to mortal man: He said of him, "There is none greater born of woman."—Luke, vii., 24-28. Like Moses, John died outside the promised land; it is supposed that after he was beheaded he was buried in the land of Moab. Moses, the first prophet, was buried outside the promised land, as was the last of the old dispensation. Arm in arm they doubtless walk the crystal pavement of that upper land, but their bodies will be resurrected by and by, and through eternity they will praise the Lord. Mr. Moody concluded by giving a summary of the passages of Scripture bearing out his estimate of John's character.

The meeting closed in the usual manner.

NOONDAY MEETING.

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER.

The noonday meeting yesterday was devoted to answering the question, What shall I do to be saved?

The following requests for prayer were presented: M. E. Church and pastor, Lastant, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; the churches in Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.; churches in Peoria; Baptist Church, Rochelle, Ill.; Christians in Volga, Ia.; from Stockholm, Sweden, for an aged infidel and for two friends; for the ladies' union prayer-meeting, Menominee, Wis; the churches and pastors, Monroe, Mich.; churches and pastors in Farmington, Mich.; a Christian in Northern New Jersey; Zion's Mission; M. E. Church and pastor of this city; for a Sunday-school Superintendent; for a physician in Fairport, N. Y.; a business-man there; and for two brothers; two friends in this city; "Pray that I may find Jesus now," a sinner; for an afflicted mother in Lockport, Ill.; for Presbyterian Church, Mineral Point, Wis.; a Sunday-school class and teacher; for a lawyer in Cleveland, O., and for two commercial travelers; for a Presbyterian Church in Canada; for one deeply concerned for his soul; for an expressman; for a seeker; a lady that her influence may be good over her servants; for a salesman; for an editor and a lawyer in Joliet; for one in error; for a member of Board of Trade, a clerk, and a traveler; for two infidels in Indiana; for two Sunday-school classes in Onward Mission; for a stepfather and a husband, by a lady; for the conversion of fifteen young men and eight business-men; for the conversion of seventeen brothers, and for eight friends; for a young girl, and for four young ladies, that they will accept Christ; for a mother and her daughter; for the sons of a clergyman; and for a son in Salt Lake City; from Jonesville, Mich., a wife for herself, family, and brothers; for my parents; for one in ill-health, who can't attend these meetings; from Aurora, a mother for herself and children; by four mothers for themselves and families; for a sister in deep affliction and for her children; for the conversion of fifteen young ladies; for ten daughters that they may accept Christ; for one resisting Holy Spirit; for five sisters and ten husbands that they may be saved; for the conversion of seventeen sons; for an uncle and five fathers that they may be saved; for five families out of Christ; for the churches and ministers of the Christian Alliance; for a family of six members; for the Women's Prayer-Meeting, Chillicothe, O., and the churches and ministers there; for the Baptist Church, Delaware and Delphi, Ia., and their pastors; for two sisters, their husbands, and a brother-in-law; for Polo, Ill., and Christians there.

MR. MOODY

requested the brethren to answer the question of the day with some text of Scripture. My verse, said he, is I. Peter, ii., 24: "Who His own self bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness; by whose stripes ye were healed."

If my sins are on Christ they can't be on me. Here Mr. Moody stretched out his two hands as far apart as possible, with his Bible in his left hand, to illustrate the idea that Christ and the sinner were as far apart as possible by nature, and that the sin that was on one could not be on the other at the same time.

MR. SANKEY

related a touching incident of a young man who gave his heart to Christ yesterday at the bedside of the dying young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. The text which Mr. Sankey had used in pointing him to the Savior was, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so also must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

The Rev. Mr. Wyckoff gave the text, "All things are possible to him that believeth."

"The reception of Christ is the turning point of salvation," said the Rev. Mr. Paynter, quoting John, i., 12-13. "But as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name: which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."

MR. T. W. HARVEY

said that inquirers wanted to know what God had said about this matter. He then read the text commencing, "Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord. . . Though your sins be red like crimson, they shall be white as snow."

The Rev. Mr. Patten had used the text, "Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely," with success on leading a man to the Savior who had been shut up at home by an accidental hurt.

The Rev. Mr. Matthews selected the case of a man who was a drunkard and had not been in a church for twenty-seven years, who came to the Tabernacle inquiry-room and was converted the first night.

The Rev. Dr. Jutkins then offered an earnest prayer.

BROTHER SHARP

mentioned this pleasant little incident: Two men, both old drunkards, had been regenerated at different meetings without each other's knowledge, and each began to be interested for the other's salvation. The met for the first time after their conversion on the street, and one said to the other, "How are you, Sam? I have been praying for you for a week." "Ah, Ben, I have got the start of you. I have been praying for you for three weeks."

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher reported the conversion of a drunkard who had been in great distress of mind, till at last he prayed thus: "O, God, I can't save myself, won't you just fix it up for me?" and he found the answer to his prayer in the assurance of pardon and salvation.

Remarks were also made by Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston, and Mr. Baker, of Philadelphia.

At the close the woman's meeting in the upper hall was led by Miss Dryer. The attendance was larger than usual.

Mr. Sharp resumed his charge of the meeting of reformed men in the Bible-room.

THE TABERNACLE.

AN AUDIENCE OF ABOUT 7,000 PEOPLE

assembled at the Tabernacle last night. The pastors who on Wednesday evening were noticeably absent on account of the prayer-meetings in their own churches were out again in force. These reverend gentlemen all evidently believe in the perseverance of the saints, and Messrs. Moody and Sankey will have glad occasion to remember the long and steady and untiring support they received from the pastors of the leading evangelical churches of Chicago. No other man alive ever had each a band of men under his orders for Christ's sake as Pastors Gibson, Chamberlain, Goodwin, Tiffany, Parkhurst, Spencer, Thompson, Walker, Ravlin, Adams, Youker, and a score of other Christian ministers, to say nothing of the constant assistance of such laymen as compose the Executive Committee, and their peers in all the leading churches.

A minister who has no sympathy with revivals was saying the other day, "Oh, any one could succeed with all the minister to back him," but it is one of the wonders that Mr. Moody should be able to call to his aid so many of the very best Christian men and women in the chief cities on both sides of the ocean. The question proves two things—first, that Mr. Moody's theology is sound; and second, that he is a genuine and substantial success. A small man, or a vain man, or a heterodox man, would have faded out or made a fool of himself, with all the praise and power which have come to Mr. Moody; but, though he has grown as dogmatic as the Pope himself in respect to matters of jealous of Jesus; but there was no room in John's heart for jealousy. Thank God for such a man! Thank God the world has had one man so full of the Spirit of God that there was no room for jealousy, ambition, or self.

In the seventh chapter we find John sending his disciples to learn if He was the true Christ. I think John is misrepresented here. It may be that he had wavered because he was cast away in prison, and Christ had not come to see him. It seems to me that the disciples could not understand the two, there was so much difference between John and Jesus. John was given to fasting, and he would not be seen in a publican's house. He denounced them; he was the representative of the law, and that was what the law always did; but Jesus Christ came to bring grace and truth, and He was altogether different from John. The disciples, however, could not understand this; but if John wavered it was unlike him. Some think that Christ did not treat John right in leaving him in the prison; but the fact was John's work was finished. He belonged to the old dispensation, and the new one was to commence, and he might as well be in Heaven as down here. But we find that, although Christ did not visit John in prison, He paid him the highest tribute that was ever paid to mortal man: He said of him, "There is none greater

SOCIAL JOYS.

The Grand Party at the Mansion of Mr. Louis Wahl Last Evening.

A Scene of Brilliancy and Beauty Never Before Witnessed in Chicago.

The Apollo Commandery Hop---The Kenwood Club Party.

EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE PARTY AT LOUIS WAHL'S RESIDENCE.

No. 964 Prairie avenue, last evening, was the most notable social event of the kind that has occurred in two, or possibly three, seasons. All the world of fashion was summoned, and if any failed to attend it was through their own fault. The entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Wahl are always anticipated with a lively interest, as experience has shown that they know how to arrange affairs on the most liberal scale, as well as in the most agreeable manner. This party was yet larger and more brilliant than any preceding one. The list of invitations numbered close to 1,000. Of course, it was not expected that more than half of the favored ones would be able to respond in person; yet, upon leaving out all who were prevented from attending by illness, absence from the city, Brother Moody's influence, and the other usual array of impediments, there were yet enough left to fill to repletion the magnificent and capacious brown-stone palace of the host. Never was witnessed a gayer scene than was presented last evening in the annals of Chicago society.

The arch-enemy of society-goers, bad weather, did not come around. There was neither rain nor snow to fleck the delicate robes of the ladies. It was a clear, cold night; the snow was well-trodden; the ground was hard. It was a bean-ideal of a night for such an occasion. Yet care had been taken to circumvent any sudden change in the weather-indications. An arched passage, prettily constructed of trellis-work, and surmounted by a substantial roof, had been built from the carriage-block to the door. This was carpeted, and brightly illuminated by means of a reflector placed across the street, whose gleam threw the whole of the noble mansion into sharp relief, making a picturesque scene from the street.

The arrival of the carriages at about 9 o'clock added an element of life to the generally quiet Prairie avenue. In one continuous line they rolled up to the curbstone, discharging their fair loads and driving rapidly away, each one's place being filled as soon as it had passed by. There was very little confusion, a man being stationed at the carriage-block to give directions to the drivers and assist the occupants of the vehicles in alighting. Naturally, some impatience was exhibited to get inside the house, as the bright lights, the distant music, and the moving throng of guests were all perceptible to the senses, and appealed to the curiosity with a strength that was more than ordinary. From 9 o'clock until after 11 o'clock the carriages continued to arrive.

Up the broad flight of stone steps the guests passed in twos, and threes, and groups, and processions. A sable attendant opened the massive doors, and ushered the new arrivals into another world,—a world of bewildering gayety, and light, and beauty. Passing up the stairs to the dressing-rooms a glimpse was afforded of the spacious parlors on either hand, glowing with life and color, and resounding with the animated voices of hundreds of people, while over all was heard the soothing strains of the orchestra in a far-off room. At the top of the stairs was stationed another waiter, whose duty it was to lift the tide of humanity into the different dressing-rooms. The waves of life surged irresistibly up the staircase, and parted on this rock of a doorkeeper, the gallants there to the gentlemen's, the ladies going in one direction and the gentlemen in another. Of the 400 or 500 guests the following were among the most noteworthy: Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Kimbark and daughter, Mr. T. Allen French, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mr. A. P. Kelley and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nudd, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Miss Florence Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coomes, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Mr. C. W. Klingman, Mr. Charles Packer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peck, Mr. F. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Miss Belle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mr. Jesse Spaulding and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fargo, Miss Irene Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gale, Mr. George Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coleman, Mr. Joseph B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Mr. William A. Mitchell, Miss Mollie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. William Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. James Boland, Miss Alice Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Turner, Mr. Ed Palmer, Mr. Ed Kimball, Mr. Fred Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. W. Jones, Miss Ella Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bournique, Mr. C. C. Adsit, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Miss Alice Nugent, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. N. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. F. Folz, Mr. George H. Bowen, Miss Nellie Bell, Miss Mamie Beecher, Miss Josie Van Cott, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Meidrum, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Prussing, Mr. P. A. Wilbur, Mr. James B. Goodman, Mr. Daniel Burnham, Mr. A. G. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark, Mrs. David A. Gage, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mr. J. A. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone, Miss Carrie Boardman, Miss Mary Price, Mr. and Mrs. David Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. McBean, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dodson, Miss Nellie Medill, Miss Nellie Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Booth, Miss M. Booth, Mr. W. V. Booth.

THE RECEPTION.

At the door of one of the front rooms stood Mrs. Louis Wahl, attired in a rich combination suit of black silk and velvet, embroidered with jet. She was assisted in the reception by Mrs. Frank Wentworth, Mrs. Goodrich, Misses Alice and Carrie Newman, and Misses Eva, Drusie, and Lillie Wahl. In the reception room across the hall Hand's concert orchestra poured forth music. Through the parlors and corridors the guests streamed, handsome and handsomely-dressed women and attentive gentlemen. Up and down the stairways the throng passed and repassed on their way to and from the ball-room, and the air sparkled with diamond-dust and was noisy with the rustle of silk.

Passing through the ceremony of reception, the dancers sought the upper floors, while those who met with old friends remained below for conversation. Mrs. Brooke Herford, elegantly dressed in black silk and laces, drew a small knot around her, while her daughter, Miss Helen Herford, in white Paris muslin, puffed and ruffled, and trimmed with black beads, sought the attractions above. The parlors were filled early, and adorning the promenade were Miss Minnie Shaffer, attired in Paris muslin, flounced and puffed from the waist to the hem, with Roman sash under the *panier*, and her hair dressed with natural flowers; Miss Klunzi, in white Swiss, trimmed with flowers, and her hair in braids; Miss Fannie Lyon, in white gros grain, with fluted flounces and garniture of fruit and autumn-leaves; and Miss Griggs, in heavy black and white silk, with flounces and puffings, the corsage high, and trimmed with natural flowers.

Clustered around Mrs. Wahl during the earlier part of the evening were Miss Kelly, in a gaslight blue silk, with overskirt of black velvet; Miss Josie Van Cott, in tulle and puffed, and trimmed with natural flowers and leaves, with corsage of white gros grain, high, with graceful demi-sleeve; and Mrs. William Jenny, in rose silk, the flounces trimmed with *faille*, edged with dress material, and corsage trimmed with *faille* and flowers. In the further room Mrs. S. D. Kimbark, wearing an elegant combination suit of black velvet and silk, with trimmings of point lace, discussed the fashionable topics of the day with a group of ladies. Mrs. Charles D. Partridge joined the group, wearing a cream-colored corded silk, a la Comptesse, the skirt in three deep flounces and trimmed with wide bands of maroon velvet, the corsage trimmed with passion laces. As the evening wore on, the throng of beautiful women became more and more pronounced. The parlors overflowed into the corridor, and the reception-rooms were filled. Standing in the doorway was Mrs. Billings, in a rich embossed velvet and silk combination, and coral ornaments. Further on were Mrs. Charles Coburn, attired in lemon-colored brocade, and wearing diamonds; Mrs. James P. Smith, in black velvet and point lace, and Mamie Kimbark, in seal brown silk and velvet. Surveying the scene, that took all the hues of the autumn landscape, stood Mrs. Charles Fargo, in lavender silk, with sleeveless tunic of cream-colored silk, and, near her, her daughter, Miss Irene, in tulle, with corsage of white gros grain.

In the lower part of the second parlor stood Mrs. S. A. Treat, in black gros grain, cut a la Princesse and trimmed with cardinal silk and laces; Mrs. Walter Peck, in chocolate silk, with sleeveless tunic of lemon brocade, trimmed with ball fringe; and Mrs. William H. Thompson, in rose brocade, in two shades, trimmed with autumn leaves and flowers.

MOVING SLOWLY THROUGH THE ROOMS

and recognizing friends on every side were Miss May Boran, in orange silk, flounced and puffed, with corsage trimmed with illusion, and Mrs. James Hervey, in cardinal silk, fronted with three folds, and trimmed with a broad band of velvet of a deeper shade, the corsage trimmed with laces. Making her way through the promenaders for a tete-a-tete with her mother came Miss Ella Goodrich, in Paris muslin with garniture of autumn leaves, and corsage of white gros grain trimmed with leaves. Standing near the window was Mrs. McClellan, in lemon silk, in two shades, and trimmed with folds, and near by Mrs. Frankenthaln, in black gros grain, with trimmings of lace and flowers, and Mrs. J. W. Done, in maroon brocaded velvet, cut *a la Comptesse*, and trimmed with lace.

Carriages were arriving rapidly, and the jingle of sleigh-bells came and went. Ladies warm and fresh from the ball-room exchanged greetings with ladies cold and fresh from the wintry night. Thick heavy cloaks mingled on the stairway with rich silks and rumpling muslins. Hooded figures went up, to develop into richly-dressed women when the coverings were thrown aside. The dressing-room hallway was preempted for the promenade, and Mrs. Bryant, in lavender silk, with deep tunic of royal purple uncut velvet, trimmed with point lace; Mrs. Col. Loomis, in pearl silk, with trimmings of stone-color; and Miss Sarah Wilder, in black gros grain, trimmed with puffed bands of lemon-silk and laces, led the way from the crowded rooms below.

At 10 o'clock most all the guests had arrived. There were a few who came later, but most all had entered upon the scene at that hour. A few moments for conversation in the parlors, and then

UP TO THE BALL-ROOM.

Chatting with Mrs. Wentworth, who wore lavender silk, flounced with puffings and trimmed with tulle, and Mrs. Goodrich, in prune silk and velvet, the tour of the parlors, with a pleasant word to Misses Alice and Claire Neyman, in white Swiss, puffed and ruffled, the people passed around into the hallway to the staircase. Attentive to the comfort of the guests were the young daughters of the host and hostess, Miss Eva, in pale-blue silk, fronted in folds and trimmed with lace; Miss Drucie, in rose silk, in folds and a single flounce; and Miss Lillie, in pink silk and lace trimmings.

There have been a great many large parties in Chicago, but it is doubtful if any of later years have assembled so many handsome women. They came and went an almost endless throng, familiar faces giving way to new, and coming back again. Miss Jennie Lyon, in white gros grain, with fluted flounces and garniture of fruits and autumn leaves; Miss Nellie Medill, in heavy white corded silk, with overskirt, low corsage and demi-sleeve, and diamond ornaments; Miss Carrie Boardman, in white gros grain, with trimmings of tulle; and Miss Ella Spaulding, in white silk, with ruff of fluted illusion, were succeeded by Mrs. Bournique, in lemon silk, with deep flounces, trimmed with flowers, and Mrs. C. H. Hale, in cameo silk, with lace overdress.

It was a success socially, albeit a little crowded in the lower rooms, until the attractions above had drawn away a larger portion.

It is not within the accomplishment of any paper to afford a complete description of all the ladies, and but few compared with the numbers to select from are noticed.

Mrs. Dr. Boran wore royal purple silk, with trimmings and corsage of black velvet.

Mrs. Dr. Gunn lavender silk, with overskirt of black lace; corsage *a la Marie Antoinette*, with bertha of lace.

Mrs. Wilson, lavender silk, with deep tunic of faille; corsage high; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. James Boland, heavy black silk, trimmed with broad bands of velvet, and ball fringe; corsage of velvet, *a la Marie Antoinette*, heavily trimmed with point lace; hair *a la Maintenon*; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. H. O. Stone, rose silk, with corsage of deeper shade.

Miss Satterlee, gas-light blue silk, with trimmings of black lace.

Miss Medill, white Paris muslin, with trimmings of black leaves, and hair *nattige*.

Mrs. Thompson, rose-colored brocade silk, with garniture of leaves.

Miss Carrie Tucker, ciel blue silk, with lace trimmings.

Mrs. Harry Hall, white gros grain, trimmed with pearl.

Mrs. John Clark, lemon-colored brocaded silk, with trimmings of narrow black velvet.

Mrs. Washington Hesing, gaslight blue with trimmings of point lace.

Miss Mary Price, black velvet.

Miss Stubbs, rose silk, with white tarlan overskirt and trimmings of flowers.

Mrs. Bartlett, elegant black silk and velvet combination.

Miss Small, combination suit of brown silk and velvet.

THE BALL-ROOM

is a feature of Mr. Wahl's residence that every society lady and gentleman knows how to appreciate. Life without dancing would be burdensome indeed to this class of the community. The entire upper floor of the house is given over to dancing purposes. The ball-room is after the most approved models.

It did not take the younger people long to find their way to the ball-room. Hand's orchestra was stationed at the head of the room, and was soon engaged in rendering some of the most seductive or waltz music. The scene on the floor was exceedingly pretty. The gorgeous gas-light threw a flood of light upon the brilliant costumes of the ladies, and as they mingled in the dance, gave the room the appearance of a kaleidoscopic warmth and variety of color. Following was the programme of the dances:

Waltz	Consequence
Galop	Eagle
Waltz	Verdict
Lancers	Mrs. Cook
Waltz	Studiensteit
Galop	Happy Through Life
Quadrille	Prairie Queen
Waltz	Selections from Sankey's Hymns, by Hand
Galop	Where Am I
Quadrille	La Belle
Waltz	Theonen
Galop	Con Amore
Waltz	Anla Lieder
Galop	Skidmore Guards

It is,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Several of the young lawyers of the city are organizing a new Bar Club, and have made considerable progress.

Timothy Wright has sold to John Taylor, of New York, for $97,500, the site of the old Second Presbyterian Church, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. The property is 97.9 by 162.6 feet.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Meacham, optician, No. 92 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 21 degrees; 10 a. m., 25; 12 m., 26; 2 p. m., 27; 6 p. m., 25. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.75; 6 p. m., 29.82.

At about 6 o'clock last evening Patrick Murphy, driver for the Tivoli Beer-Bottling Company, fell from his wagon at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, and received a concussion of the brain, from which it is feared he cannot recover.

West Madison street, from the bridge to Ashland, is blazing with oil lamps. All present they are not lighted, and the property-owners, and residents, and storekeepers are very indignant. Either the gas lamps should be immediately replaced or the oil lamps lighted.

An organization was formed yesterday at 295 Clark street, composed of the young ladies' men of Chicago, to be known as the First Ward Musical Club. The following officers were elected: James Warren, President; E. M. Minnet, Vice-President; R. F. Lacey, Secretary; L. L. Titus, Treasurer. One hundred names were enrolled.

George P. Goss & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, will commence, on Monday, Dec. 11, a very large and well-assorted stock of ready-made clothing. The consignment is from one of the largest wholesale dealers and manufacturers in Broadway, New York. Full particulars of this sale will be found in the auction columns of this paper to-morrow morning.

The Tabletz Curling Club of Chicago met last evening at No. 220 Clark street, John Burns in the chair, and A. F. Gibson, Secretary. The Committee to revise the constitution and by-laws reported, and the report was adopted, and Lincoln Park was selected as the place for practice and games during the season. Robert Larrimore, L. T. Martin, Robert Dunstan, David Howie, and Malcolm McLaren were elected members. The first game will be played at Lincoln Park to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the Palmer House yesterday the Democrats held great stress upon the fact that they had gotten a Tilden Elector in Oregon, and that they had thus procured their necessary 185 votes in the Electoral College. They held that the Senate could not go back on the Governor's return, according to their action previously taken, and that in this way Oregon is sure for Tilden, and that is the way they count it now that it could be gotten over. At the Grand Pacific Hotel there was no great stir, the Republicans feeling secure in the position they had assumed, and that figure was finally carried by inaugurating the next Democratic Governor of the United States.

The funeral of the late Job Carpenter took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence, No. 21 St. John's place. The attendance was large, the clergy of St. John's Church, of which the deceased was a member, officiating. At 3 o'clock the corpse was borne to the centre of the front parlor, and was pressed in a metallic coffin richly ornamented with silver trimmings and bedecked with flowers in beautiful profusion. The services were conducted by Bishop McLaren, assisted by Rev. Dr. Locke, Rev. Dr. Clarke, and Rev. Mr. Ivy Walker, and were very impressive. The choir of St. John's Church rendered the funeral dirge. The remains were conveyed to Rosehill for interment, followed by a large concourse of the friends of the deceased.

The Women's Christian Association.

The recently organized Women's Christian Association met yesterday morning in the Bible-room of Lower Farwell Hall, Mrs. A. A. Todd presiding. A most earnest, fervent prayer for guidance in the work was offered by Mrs. Dr. Haven. A letter full of strong encouragement was read from Prof. Wagenhal, agent of the International Executive Committee of the Y. W. C. A. The roll was then called and responded to by representatives from all the churches in the city. A document of considerable length, containing the constitution and by-laws, was read and adopted. The objects of the Association, as set forth therein, are: to promote the moral, religious, intellectual, and temporal welfare of females, especially women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. The following ladies were chosen officers of the Association: President, Mrs. G. Carter; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Tilden, of the South side; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. A. H. Reed, North side; Mrs. A. A. Todd, Mrs. J. P. Kirkland, West side; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Todd; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christine Sweet; Treasurer, Mrs. Chester Warner. On assuming the chair, Mrs. Clarke returned her thanks to the Association for the honor conferred, and promised to exert herself in the work. The meeting was then closed in prayer by Mrs. Cass. Remarks of a very encouraging character were made by Mrs. Robert Harris. In answer to a question from one of the ladies, the President stated that it was the desire of the Association to have a home for working women. She also stated that it had been suggested that Mr. Moody hold a public meeting in behalf of the Association, and, on motion, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Wright were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Moody. The Association then adjourned until next Thursday morning.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

THE EFFORT TO CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

The action of the grain men at their meeting Wednesday afternoon in resolving to confer with receivers, shippers, and others with a view to securing a repeal of the law so as to take inspection out of the hands of the State, occasioned considerable talk in business circles yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter called on several gentlemen in the afternoon, and is enabled to present their views upon this matter:

J. B. DOLE

thought there should be a change, and the inspection put into the hands of the Board of Trade. Said he: "The inspection laws are such that no man buying grain in this county can operate under them. We never had such trouble when it was in the hands of the Board. As it now is, we have no redress whatever, and nobody is responsible. Formerly we had some redress,—something to say about it. Now, we have nothing to say about the grades or anything else. It is left entirely in the hands of the State, and you can get no satisfaction at all. The Chief Inspector doesn't know anything about grain, and they do just about as they're a mind to. We have had a great deal of trouble on this account, and have been obliged to submit to it. It naturally would have come to this matter, but which has been diverted to other cities where the inspection was more advantageous. I am in favor of putting it back as it was before the law was passed. Receivers can have something to say about making the grades. It could not be any worse than it now is. Even Chairman of the Inspection Committee four years, when these grades were established, said I knew something about the inspection business. I have had a fair chance to see the work of this present system, and I am thoroughly disgusted with the whole thing. Even the sub-inspectors are all down on the system. This inspection should be put into the hands of men who know something. Grain is shipped by us from this country, and I ought to have something to say about the inspection, and the rules that govern it. Why, there is one firm here, Lyon & Lyons, who refuse to pay for the State inspection. They say they will not pay it, and I believe, and so they hire their private inspector."

GEORGE P. RUNSEY,

of Runsey, Ross, & Co., was very busy, but had time to say that he had long been convinced that the present system was useless. He said that there ought to be a change. He would put the matter under the supervision of the Board of Trade. It is not probable that Mr. Runsey has a very high opinion of Chief Inspector Fuller's abilities, for he submitted the question to that gentleman, and didn't know one grade of grain from another.

L. W DENNIS,

of Dennis & Ingham, told the same kind of a story. The inspection did not give satisfaction to dealers or their shippers, some of whom had been in the business for fifteen or twenty years, and whose opinions as to the proper grades of grain were to be taken in preference to the decision of inexperienced inspectors. Politics had too much to do with the matter, for the inspection was entirely controlled here, as in New York, Baltimore, and other cities, by the Board of Trade. Then the shippers and receivers would have a voice in the inspection. Now everything was purely arbitrary.

JOHN B. DRAKE,

another grain man having an office in the Chamber of Commerce, was equally disposed to think there ought to be a change. If the inspection were put into the hands of the Board, it would be, to the highest degree, "more pot-ait-able" than it now is. The shippers and receivers knew more about grain than anybody else, and they should have some say about it.

B. C. IRW.

of D. W. Irwin & Co., expressed himself as decidedly in favor of putting the inspection back into the hands of the Board of Trade. As it was, the office was now a sort of an asylum for politics in connection with it. The State had no right to inspect grain than it had to appoint inspectors to look after a newspaper. So notoriously incompetent was the present inspection that Minnesota was shipping wheat to New York, and was selling it there, notably Lyon & Lyons, after employing a private inspector, and refusing to pay the State fees for inspection. Now, the best it was, that the State could do was to put the matter into the hands of the Board of Trade, and let them do the inspecting. It had no rights in the matter.

JOHN B. SHERLEY,

President of the Board of Trade, said:

"It was a proposition which, in my view, takes the inspection entirely out of the hands of the Board of Trade, and it will cause members to put it into the hands of the State, to be run on a political machine. There can be only one sentiment in regard to this matter. It is of the highest importance to the commercial interests of the city that the interests of the grower shall receive the full protection for their grain. They know better than any other class of men on earth, how to do it properly and justly. It would be unwise to take the inspection out of the hands of practical men, and place it under the control of the State."

"So you cannot obviate all the dissatisfaction, because it is a very delicate matter to give entire satisfaction where there is such a diversity of interests. Still, the Board of Trade could do much better with it than the State can, because they can more easily adapt themselves to any change in the grade that the crop or the demands of the trade might require, and can have it under their immediate supervision."

"Is there no appeal now from the Inspector's decision?"

"Yes, there is the Appeal Committee appointed by the Warehouse Commissioners. They are three men out of the Board to whom we may appeal. But the process of appealing is a very expensive and annoying piece of machinery, and is fraught with delays and troubles, so that it is utterly impracticable for a consignor to avail himself of it in any considerable extent. If we had it in the hands of the Board, as it used to be, and we had our old Appeal Committee, instead of there being four or five, the Board of Trade Committee would go ahead and examine the matter without any fee. An appeal would then be something gotten at. The facts are that this \$2 charge almost amounts to a prohibition in the matter of appeal. Besides all this, the present system of inspection has been the cause of diverting a great deal of the trade from Chicago."

The reporter also brought Lyon & Lester, but was unable to get either of them. Mr. Lyon having gone home for the day, and Mr. Lester being in Europe. A member of the Appeal Committee was also found, but he declined to say how he stood on this question. It will be seen from the above interview, however, that there is a general sentiment in favor of relegating the matter of grain inspection into the hands of the Board of Trade, and it is regarded as quite probable that the new Legislature will look at the matter in a favorable light.

ROLLAND AND JOHNSON.

SOME FURTHER FACTS IN THE CASE.

The recent adventures of Mr. R. P. Rotchkon, while on a philanthropic mission to Chambersburg, Pa., to secure the release of one "Johnson," incarcerated for an attempt, in conjunction with a person styling himself "Rolland," to rob one of the banks in that burg early last spring, have created considerable anxiety on the part of the public to know just exactly who the parties are, and, to use a common-place expression, "what's their racket."

"Rolland," or more properly Louis Chevremont, has been a "crooked" man for years. In 1869 he was employed as a conductor on the Randolph street line, and while in that position projected and perfected a scheme for enriching himself at the expense of the Company by issuing fraudulent railway tickets. This he did to so great an extent as to make a serious inroad on the revenues of the corporation, whose officers saw that bankruptcy would soon stare them in the face unless the source of the financial leak were discovered and stopped. The services of several detectives were called into requisition, but so skillfully did Chevremont manipulate his scheme that it was impossible for them to get at the facts. It was finally, however, discovered that Chevremont's bookkeeper, S. Stover was engaged to work it up. For weeks he traveled up and down the line, and at length his close observation was duly rewarded. Chevremont was caught "with the goods on," the detectives exposure was complete, and he was arrested. The plates from which the bogus tickets were printed were turned up and destroyed, but, by some hocus pocus which has never been explained, the Company failed to prosecute, and Chevremont succeeded in fleeing.

His subsequently became a confederate of

THE NOTORIOUS BILL WRAY,

who put up more burglaries and safe-blowings than any man who ever traveled the Western country. Bill's work was a specialty, and the fact that Chevremont held a sharp-witted fellow of good address, and, in the language of the row extinct bank-note detector, "well calculated to deceive," became a useful adjunct in piping off unsuspecting men, both in the city and out, while the young man might think it advisable to work. About a year after the big fire, Chevremont went to the East, and with Philadelphia as the headquarters of his operations, he distinguished himself by the good graces of the possessors of diamonds, jewelry, and other property which he cupidity coveted. One of his most successful achievements, by which he realized a handsome sum, was the robbery of Mr. Kohn, which was detailed in Wednesday's TRIBUNE. In Philadelphia he kept quite an extensive establishment, in which he had installed as mistress one of the most expensive-lifers in the country. She, too, was evidently a shrewd woman, for she had a number of the boys at Cape May and other fashionable watering-places, and many a "spark," and other equally valuable piece of jewelry, mysteriously disappeared after her departure from the parlors of the hotels in which she was the cynosure of so many eyes, whom she made the recipient of her brief favors.

A year ago last fall Chevremont left Philadelphia, and his "pal, Bonner," to use the detective expression, attempted to get away with the cash, diamonds, and other jewelry of a Cape May lady. Who did the "spotting" of the unfortunate woman at the Cape. The attempt was a signal failure, and the trails made a hurried exit to more congenial climes. She repaired to Philadelphia, and he sought the coldness of

THE METROPOLITAN WATER-FRONTIER.

There he made his headquarters at the principal hotel, and in the course of a couple of weeks succeeded in getting on good terms with quite a number of prominent boarders. Among them was the Chaplain of the Penitentiary, with whom he became quite intimate, and who, in the course of the "party by the name of Johnson," attempted to rob. With the Cashier he played billiards, drove around the country, and enjoyed himself hugely. He made a great deal of money during his short sojourn, and represented himself to be "Maj. Haskell, an ex-blockade runner," who had several claims, which he was trying to have lobbied through Congress. For reasons of state he chose Chambersburg as a place quiet for the consummation of his plans, and, with the assistance of the Johnsons, who had gotten wind of his scheme. So far did he get into the affections of the Cashier that he was his frequent companion at the bank, and on one occasion, when the Cashier was obliged to go a little extra west. This familiarity suggested the putting up of the job to rob the bank.

THE PART BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON,

whose name isn't Johnson, and who is supposed for the sake of his own safety to be a brother-in-law of Chevremont—they having married sisters, both of whom are now residing with their mother, on a quiet street in the southeastern part of the city, made it his business to "case" the vaults, and, by those qualified to judge, is pronounced an admirable mechanic. For two or three years he worked as a journeyman in a West Side establishment, and, as a tribute to his attention to business and his skill as a mechanic, he was subsequently given a partnership in the house. This he retained for two years, and it was only dissolved a short time after his raid on the Pennsylvania bank. It seems that whenever his brother-in-law, Chevremont, was in trouble, he generously assisted the hard-working Johnson with being a heavy-handed son of toil, a slave, a drudge. "Why," said he, "you're no gentleman; look at your hands; compare them with mine. You ought to be employed to do the genteel, intellectual work of driving a jack-plane. Come with me; join me in my line, and you'll have a good time." Industriously and almost unceasingly did Chevremont "work" these tender arguments, "till overpowered was the impression created thereby that he could not keep his mind on his business. His partner noticed that something troubled him, but, supposing it to be of a purely personal character, asked no questions. Chevremont to the story Johnson told to a personal friend previous to his departure for Pennsylvania.

In his conversation with Mr. Derickson in the Chambersburg Jail, "Johnson" stated that

"ROLLAND" HAD SAID:

"I want you to come with me to Chambersburg, where I expect to receive a large sum of money. I will pay your fare there and back, and I want you to be present for myself. Should it be paid to me, and I were to go out of the bank with it, it would be liable to seizure on a civil process. So I want you to come with me. The money will be paid to you in the bank, in the presence of several officers of the bank, and you will follow me." "Johnson," continued: "I went with him to Chambersburg. We went into the bank, and while there the cashier, who seemed to be well acquainted with "Rolland," handed him a package containing \$30,000 to look at—to see what a small bulk so much money could be placed in. "Rolland" slipped the package into his pocket, passed down the Cashier, said to me "hold him," and then started to run. But we were caught right away."

Up to this transaction "Johnson" always bore a good reputation, and his friends insist that it is his first offense, and were it would never have been committed had "Rolland" pled him with devilish arts and arguments.

Two or three pleces in the city where "Rolland" has been known to frequent are now under close surveillance, and the authorities believe they will beg his release before many days shall have elapsed. If secured he will be sent to Chambersburg, and then, it is expected, Johnson, who is confessedly only a subordinate, will be leniently dealt with. Johnson's interests are therefore being looked after by friends who are in readiness to go their bail, who was in the city two days ago, but who has most likely left by this time.

COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Mande A. Stanett filed a bill yesterday against her husband, John W. Stanett, asking for a divorce because he has been grossly unfaithful to his marriage vows.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John Brooks began a suit in ejectment for $1,000 damages against Thomas Carbine and Daniel M. Ward.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce brought suit for $2,000 against O. L. Noble.

Foster, Hibson & Co. sued David Worthalm and Gottlieb Bauge for $1,000.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago brought suit to recover $2,500 from Obadiah Jackson, and another to recover a like amount from W. J. Tewksbury and Henry S. Monroe.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A discharge in bankruptcy was yesterday issued to Thomas J. Bordner.

In the matter of Thomas Healy an order was made allowing certain creditors to withdraw their specifications, and the case was then referred to the Register for a final report.

Leave was given to Walter Birdsall to amend his schedule by adding sixty creditors.

George W. Baughman was yesterday appointed Assignee of John H. Gutchell.

Bradford Barker was appointed Assignee of William and Ernst Freund.

Daniel J. Ware was elected Assignee of George Bittinger.

Another meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in the case of Justin P. Bradley and Bentley & Bailey.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BANC.

The McCormick Wood-Building and Building Company began a suit by attachment against William Galaway, to recover $1,302.94.

Sophia H. Perry filed a bill against Charles Chever, Mary Cleaver, Esther Wadlow, A. B. Miner, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on the west 45 feet of Lot 5, the east 40 feet of Lot 8, and all of Lot 12, Block 2; also, the south 42 feet of Lot 4, Block 5, in Cleaverville.

E. L. Tatham began a suit for $2,000 against William Archdeacon and C. S. Crane.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Margaret Stuart filed a bill yesterday against Annie Allen, J. J. Allen, S. G. Allen, W. F. Allen, and Elias Greensbaum, to have certain the description to a warranty deed. Complainant in April, 1873, bought Lots 14 and 15 in Chandler's Subdivision of that part of Block 6 lying north of Taylor street in Norris' and others' Subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 16, 39, 14. The land was misdescribed as being in Norris' "et al." Subdivision, and in Range 13 instead of 14.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Remainder of calendar. No. 147, Gilbert vs. Kleinschmidt, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—320 to 311, 313 to 320, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—6, 7, 8. No. 5, Wilshire vs. George, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—329 to 610, inclusive. No. 3,907, Williams vs. Davis, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—No call. Hathaway vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Cases numbered 1, 261, 1,318, 1,354, 1,361, 1,362, 1,366, 1,367, 1,413, 1,443, 1,454, 1,459, 1,498, 1,502, 1,508, 1,520, 1,541. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases 1,022, Hanafin vs. Tallman, 1,144, Taylor vs. Taylor, and 305, Green vs. Junker.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—William Hutton, etc., vs. Dales S. Mills, verdict, $2,083.48.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Adolf Hells vs. E. J. and Laura A. Monarchin, $2,252.56.—Charles Follansbee et al. vs. William Rooney, $24.60.

JUDGE JAMESON—People's Bank of Wheeling vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, $10,283.—W. M. Moon vs. Same, $9,243.—R. A. Jackson et al. vs. Charles H. Gaskell, verdict, $1,756.85, and motion for new trial.—C. J. Peck vs. Margaret Whitters, $760.32.—Phillip Kassel et al. vs. Lorenz Baer, $1,619.21.—Same vs. John G. Bolton, $387.13.—Same vs. Andrew and Ludwig Wanstz, $166.37.—G. Snydacker et al. vs. Charles E. Cook, $964.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Marshall Ingalls vs. R. L. Cleaves, $462.50.

JUDGE ROGERS—C. P. Cotton vs. Phillip Koehler and H. Reinhardt; verdict, $40.87.—J. R. Lonergan vs. John Rice; verdict, $40.—J. A. R. Waldo vs. Thomas Lantry, $126.44.—A. G. Garfield vs. George F. Brigham, $138.

TALMAGE.

BRIGHT AND HAPPY HOMES.

The Rev. Theophilus De Witt Talmage's second and last lecture at Farwell Hall last night failed to draw any larger audience than that of the previous evening. This was unfortunate, for the lecture, "Bright and Happy Homes," is one of the finest in the reverend gentleman's repertory, and kept those who were present in good humor from beginning to end.

Commencing with a glowing description of the the American boarding-house and its horrors, the lecturer remarked that every man ought to try and get a home of his own, if he could only afford to rent two rooms in the fourth story. The latter was designed to show the kind of a home a man should have. The architectural features of a model home were then described at length, and the failings of the various apartments called forth the fine descriptive powers of Mr. Talmage. In the parlor pictures were a necessity, but they should rather be suggestive of Nature than of the handiwork of man. Altogether, a superabundance of sheet shows and fat friars. The map for the old masters was held up to ridicule, as were many other affectations of art. Music was another requisite for the parlor. Its character was pointed out, directly to the instruments, was next called to the importance of parlor pastimes. The dining-room led to a scathing criticism of the vagaries of the pests home in the matter of eating and drinking. The nursery was described with a degree of sympathy that the bachelor was left unable to appreciate on the principle that a man has no tenderness therein. On arriving at the bed-room, the concluding part of the lecture, Mr. Talmage gave a very funny analysis of the snore, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter.

The lecture had very little of system about it. Its orator appeared to be to bring out the storytelling powers of the eccentric parson. In this respect it was eminently successful. There was a spice of wit and humor in the discourse, with just enough of religion and morality to preserve the lecturer's ministerial dignity. Bishop Fallows acted as Chairman, and introduced Mr. Talmage in a few pertinent remarks.

GEORGE W. GAGE.

AN EXTENSIVE REAL-ESTATE SALE

took place yesterday at the auction door of the Republic Life Building on LaSalle street. It was conducted by Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery. It was a foreclosure, under a suit by Betty R. M. Green, who was one of the parties to the celebrated Sylvia Ann Borchard will case vs. George W. Gage, et al., brought in the United States Circuit Court. The mortgage was made by George W. Gage upon the property familiarly known as the Tremont Gardens, Block 3, in Kinsdale's facing Greenwood avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and also the late homestead of George W. Gage, being the three-story house, and lot eighty feet front on Michigan avenue and 170 feet deep, running to a sixty-foot alley, between Harrison street and Robinson court. E. W. Hyman, of this city, represented the complainant, and Gage & Gage all the defendants in her interest, at the following prices:

The fine mansion and grounds on Michigan avenue sold for $35,400, the only bidder beside Mr. Hyman being Mahlon D. Ogden.

South two-thirds of E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 13, \$693.28. Seventy acres S. of S. Two acres in southeast part of city, as follows: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, \$1,000.90, each; Lots 8 and 9, \$2,500 each; Lots 10, 11, and 12, \$1,750 each, and 10 feet off of Lot 13, \$875. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, \$875 each; Lot 26, \$1,750; forty acres of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Range 13, 38, 13, \$2,000; S. E. ¼ of same range in S. W. ¼ in same township, forty acres, \$2,000; N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ in same township and range, forty acres, \$1,000; E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, 39, 13, same township and range, \$8,000; S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼, forty acres, Kinsdale's Western avenue, \$12,000; S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, forty acres, \$8,000; S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, facing Western avenue, forty acres, \$12,000; W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, forty acres, \$8,000; 20 acres of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼, \$27,500. Lot 1, in Block 3 (Kinsdale), 20 by 264 feet, \$1,161.36; Lots 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in same block, \$1,250. These lots have a frontage of 30 feet. Lot 17, 60 feet by 264, \$2,000.

This closed the sale. The amount realized just about covered the mortgage and interest. It should be borne in mind that property sold under decree of court is generally sold in by the complainants, and the prices paid furnish no satisfactory indications of the real value of property. The Michigan avenue mansion cost a great deal more money. The house was worth nearly all that was paid for the ground and building. After the fire this ground was worth $400 per front foot, which would be for the 80 feet \$32,000. Add to this the house, etc., and the value was considerably more than the actual amount realized. As to the suburban real estate, before the panic of 1873 it was sold at \$2,000 per acre.

THE CITY-HALL.

The various departments of the City Government are busy mailing out their estimates for next year's appropriations and compiling their annual reports.

The days of grace in which people can pay their water-taxes without the 10 per cent addition have been extended to the end of the week. Pay up and save money.

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $9,400 for the work of curbing, grading, and paving the intersections of West Eighteenth street.

The Department of Public Works advertise this morning for bids for the construction of a bridge to cross the South Branch at Fuller street, near the old water-works.

The city yesterday dismissed the suit that was pending against the bondsmen of Daniel O'Bannon, ex-City Treasurer, the amount of money which Mr. O'Bannon owed the city having been paid.

The Mayor yesterday received some more petitions asking him to keep M. C. Hickey where he is,—at the head of the force. There were about 200 names attached to the paper, many of the signers being men of position and influence.

The Chief of Police yesterday issued an order to the police force to enforce the ordinance requiring people to keep their sidewalks free from snow and ice, and in case persons refuse after notification to have the walks cleaned, to arrest said parties.

The Comptroller and the Mayor are busy signing warrants for the payment of November salaries to the policemen, firemen, and other employes who receive said pay, their stipends for the above month. Pay-day will to all present appearances be next Tuesday.

Mr. Moses Rosche, Assistant Health Commissioner, has not yet backed in his resignation which Commissioner Wright asked for yesterday. If the resignation is not presented by Saturday, Mr. Wright will be under the painful necessity of discharging Mr. Rosche's position vacant.

If the Mayor has been led to believe by the information which he has received that the ladies and farmers in the old City Hospital belong to the city and not to the county, as the county officials claim, there will be a lively time in the immediate future in the sale of the property which the county commissioners making.

Messrs. Thompson and Burke, of the Water-Office, have in their possession a well-preserved piece of the first water-pipe laid in the streets of this city. The piece is a section of a log, and is 10 inches in bore. Each hole, of which 10 are to be seen in front of what is at present No. 125 State street, it was dug up on the 20th of last month, and is quite an interesting relic in its way.

Coroner Ball Dietsch waited upon his Honor the Mayor yesterday afternoon and complained that the Morgue was in an intolerably filthy condition, and there was no place nor appliances in the institution for holding a post-mortem examination. The Mayor requested Mr. Dietzsch to make a written statement of the condition of things, that the Coroner will do, and the communication will be presented to the Council Monday.

The Board of Public Works of Cincinnati has written to the Department of Public Works of this city for information about Chicago's water-system, the manner of running the Water Department, the method of assessing and collecting, the amount of water rates, and for advice upon adopting Chicago's plan in Cincinnati. Lately-published figures concerning the amount of surplus money realized from the Water Department in this city have led the people of Cincinnati to think that there are millions in the arrangement of the water supply.

THE CITY MARSHALSHIP.

About four weeks ago, more or less, when the Mayor said that he should not remove the present Superintendent of Police, a rumor was started that the Council, or that part thereof which was averse to Hickey's holding office, intended to attempt to abolish the office of General Superintendent of Police as a means of being rid of Mr. Hickey. If there was any such scheme on foot, and it is doubtful if there was, for several anti-Hickey Aldermen yesterday said that there was not, it has been entirely abandoned, because the Police Department could not run without a head, and the Council know it. To abolish the office of Superintendent of Police would be to declare M. C. Hickey City Marshal, the power of that officer having been conferred upon Mr. Hickey by the Council. Then to abolish an office created by the charter is forbidden by law until the end of the fiscal year. Then, too, the Mayor regards Mr. Hickey as the right man in the right place, and should the Council repeal the ordinance making Mr. Hickey the de facto City Marshal, then Mr. Hickey would still be the Superintendent, and the Council could not remove him. A morning paper has tried to make out that the Council is going to re-establish the office of City Marshal and put Mr. Washburn in the office thus created. The fact is that the office of City Marshal is not abolished, but merely vacant, the Council having passed an ordinance abolishing the office to take effect at the end of the fiscal year, Mr. Colvin, while Mayor, having appointed E. E. Goodell. The Council may want to make Mr. Washburn the City Marshal over Mr. Hickey, but it cannot be done. The Council could relieve Mr. Hickey of his claim to the title of City Marshal, but they could not put him from office. They could not place Mr. Washburn in, because the Mayor only has appointing power, and as his Honor will not see Mr. Hickey removed the Council can but accept the situation with good grace because they cannot help themselves.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Yesterday was arraignment day in the Criminal Court.

Commissioner Schmidt now carries coins in his pockets to stop his ears with when being importuned by place-hunters.

Sheriff Kern yesterday appointed D. C. Skelly, of Lemont, as one of his county deputies. He was a deputy under Agnew.

Two tons of coal for Commissioners and their families from the Insane Asylum last evening. A dance and supper was the result.

Commissioner Holden did not keep his promise yesterday to meet the members of the Board and discuss the formation of the Standing Committees.

John Burns, the present janitor at the City-Hall, yesterday filed an application with the County Board to be retained. It is indorsed by Judges Farwell, Rogers, and Williams, and Jacob Press.

The following were subpœnaed jurors in the County Court yesterday: Thomas Dunsler, Charles Shedd, Stephen Bowers, Thomas Shanahan, A. G. Parker, Daniel Lynch, and Magnus Johnson.

G. W. Foster and C. W. Sherwood were indicted by the last Grand Jury for counterfeiting ink-bottle labels, and yesterday they were arraigned and gave bail. The case, it appears, was first found at the instance of New York parties. The prosecutors are Benjamin A. Arnold, Charles F. Ogden, and Benjamin Lawrence.

County Clerk Lieb intends to ask the County Board to petition the Legislature to make certain changes in the law which will simplify the keeping of the records in tax matters. He has had the matter under consideration some attention, but has not yet perfected his ideas or completed the study of the reforms he hopes to bring about.

W. B. Hayes bet Matt Murphy $100 to $50 before the election that the entire Republican county ticket would be elected, and Col. Cleary was made stakeholder. After election Murphy began on Hayes forfeit the stakeholder paying the money to Murphy. Murphy got the money, nevertheless, and yesterday Col. Cleary was served with notice that suit had been commenced against him by Hayes to recover the $100 put in his hands.

CRIMINAL.

The wellness of J. B. Smith, No. 238 Walnut street, was entered by burglars yesterday, who made away with jewelry and clothing valued at $300.

Hattie Parker and Nellie St. Clair were each fined $5 and costs yesterday by Justice Poole for disorderly conduct. John Bonham was the complainant.

J. W. Howe, who ran away with the wife of a New Orleans restaurateur some days ago, was arrested in Quincy last evening by Detective Bunker, and was locked up at Central Station.

There were before Justice Pollak yesterday: J. Krause, charged with swindling his employer, N. Millenbruch, of No. 490 Canal street, discharged; Joseph Clark and Emma Dewitt, trespassing, $20 fine and thirty days each; Keith Stanton and William Shay, ship-jilting, $500 each to the Criminal Court.

James Moore, Lew Johnson, Mike Gavin, and John Murphy, members of the gang who recently burglarized J. L. Chapman's house, on Calumet avenue, were held yesterday by Justice Scully in $500 bail to the Criminal Court. The gang was captured by officer Erickson, of the Gad's Hill Station.

Katie Stokes and Willie Smith, alias Martin White, were before Justice Pollak yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that Willie, a lad of 12 years, stole part of a valuable dress from Phillip Cohen & Co., and sold it to Katie. They were held for trial Saturday, bonds being fixed at $200.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: John Rooney, assault upon D. Cadlet in rear of No. 130 Calumet avenue, $2,000 to the Criminal Court, and for larceny of various articles from A. P. Eaton's store, No. 126 Calumet avenue, $500 to the Criminal Court; Michael Noonan, larceny, $500 to the Criminal Court.

W. B. McKenzie, who was arrested by Officer O'Connor, was before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, charged with passing a $20 counterfeit upon a restaurant at No. 51 River street. The bill was old and worn, and, inasmuch as the young man appeared of respectable antecedents, he succeeded in obtaining a continuance in order to show his innocence.

George Savil, the erring son of a wealthy citizen, was last night hammered into a jelly by a colored cook in the house of Lizzie Mann, on Fourth avenue. Savil was drunk, and, upon being refused admittance by the colored woman, he commenced to break open the door. She retorted with several blows of a poker upon Savil's head, but how badly he was injured could not be ascertained, as Savil's friends spirited him away.

T. G. Boynton, with Avery & Comstock, Room No. 40 Metropolitan Block, and D. P. Butchard, with J. K. Murphy & Co., Room No. 10 Tribune Building, were before Justice Poole yesterday afternoon, charged by Michael Schauer and another man with embezzling $675, the proceeds of the sale of 165 tubs of butter, which had been consigned to them by the complainant from Ireland. The defendants were placed under bonds of $1,000 each to appear this morning.

The case of Col. Ellithorpe against Mr. John Jeffery, of the *Evening Journal* job-office, was to have come up before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon, but was amicably settled. Col. Ellithorpe agreeing to drop the matter. From all the settlement learned, it will be seen that the Colonel had an axe. It was understood that he was anxious to defeat the election of Clough, for some reason or other, and that, to this end, he sought to obtain an advantage over one of the regular Republican ticket. He had, in fact, boasted that he could buy any printer in this city. Mr. Jeffery determined to defeat this plan, and had a bogus ticket prepared. Col. Ellithorpe came into the office, saw the bogus proof, paid the money for the plates, with full knowledge of what he was getting, and went away. Had he not obtained the bogus affair, it is probable that he would have got the regular ticket, for one year had been offered a certain pressman in the office, as it was, he bought the bogus arrangement with his eyes open. Mr. Jeffery, when the election was over, offered to refund the money to the proper owner, but the latter gentleman, who was present when the matter was explained to him, declined to accept it, as Ellithorpe, it seems, was acting for other parties, one of whom he said he to be no less a person than the recently-elected Sheriff. The arbitrator in the case is Joe Goodale to whom the money belongs, and Mr. Jeffery will very willingly hand it over when requested so to do. This way of baiting Col. Ellithorpe's scheme to put out a split Republican ticket was known to the Republican Committee, who approved it. This circumstance, together with the refusal to prosecute, entirely clears Mr. Jeffery of any blame in the matter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Fire-Worshipers" is the subject of Mrs. Lemoyne's lecture at the Third Unitarian Church Sunday evening.

Madame Lemoyne will lecture on Brahmanism before the Sunday Lecture Society, at McCormick Hall, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

The First Spiritualistic and Materialistic College, or Church of Scientific Sectarianism, will be opened Sunday in the new building where the old Globe Theatre was, on Randolph street, between Dearborn and Washington streets, by Prof. T. S. A. Pope.

On account of the absence of W. D. Carlile from the city, the second lecture of the "Reading Course" arranged by the Faculty of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which was announced for Thursday evening, is indefinitely postponed. The next lecture of the course will be given in the College lecture-room, corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, by Bishop Fallows, Friday evening, Dec. 22.

FOREIGN.

First Preliminary Meeting of the Conference at Constantinople.

Representatives of the Powers Exchange Views as to Proposed Reforms.

The Different Provinces Will Be Heard in Their Own Behalf.

The English Ministry Backs Squarely Down on the Extradition Question.

Prospect of a Compromise in the French Ministerial Imbroglio.

News of an Extraordinary Character from Mexico.

Three Governments Now in Equal Authority in That Unhappy Country.

THE EAST.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Schavenian committees in Russia have notified their representatives in Servia to cease getting passports and furnishing money to enable Russian officers to leave Servia, as all those absent on furlough will return to Servia immediately.

ARMING.

The Roumanian Government has ordered 80,000 Chassepot rifles, and the necessary ammunition. The Servian Government has given a fresh order abroad for arms and ammunition.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin reports that "the Russian War office has decided not to permit correspondents to join the army of occupation until it has crossed the frontier. A proposition to subject their reports to a species of censorship was rejected by the Czar himself.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

"Another diplomatic note from Gortschakoff, explaining the cause and object of military intervention, is expected soon.

SUPPRESSED.

"The publication of the *Russki Mir* has been suspended for one month by the Government on account of articles which appeared in that journal on the composition of the